

الشرق الأوسط

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U.S.: Special arms talks 'failed'

GENEVA (AP) — Soviet and U.S. arms negotiators failed to narrow their differences on nuclear and space weapons during a special four-day session that ended Friday, the chief U.S. negotiator said. The session did result in "limited but useful progress" in clarifying where the two sides agree and disagree. U.S. delegation head Mr. M. Kampelman said in a statement, "Virtually the full range of issues was thoroughly reviewed." It said the meeting, which the statement described as "positive," it said the talks were designed to set the basis for progress in the seventh round of the Geneva arms talks, which began Jan. 15. The last round ended Nov. 12. However, the statement said, "There were no substantive changes in position narrowing the differences between us." The U.S. side "particularly regretted" that the Soviets again made moves to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles dependent on progress in other arms control areas, the statement said. The talks involved meetings of the three regular negotiating groups: Space and defense systems, long-range nuclear weapons and medium-range nuclear forces.



Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published for the Jordanian Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية تكميلية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الراي

Dajani returns from Tunis

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Rajai Dajani returned home from Tunis on Friday after attending meetings of the Council of Arab Interior Ministers. In an arrival statement, Mr. Dajani said the council adopted a draft Arab strategy for combating narcotics and drug trafficking. It also decided to set up a special committee in each country to combat drug trafficking, Mr. Dajani said. The council issued a communique calling on all Arabs to unify their ranks to counter challenges facing the Arab Nation and to fend off all attempts to encroach on their national and pan-Arab security. Also returning on Friday were members of the Jordanian delegation to the council meetings. The delegation comprised Interior Minister Under-Secretary Ahmad Aqash, Amman Governor Ahmad Hindawi, Director of Public Security Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali, Deputy Director of Civil Defense Directorate Major General Mahmoud Al Tal and senior Interior Ministry officials.

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King congratulates Finland and Thailand

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes on Friday to Finnish President Mauno Koivisto, congratulating him on the occasion of his country's National Day. The King wished President Koivisto continuing good health and happiness and people of Finland further progress and prosperity. On Thursday the King sent a similar cable to King Bhumibol Adyadej of Thailand on the occasion of Thailand's National Day. The King wished the Thai monarch continuing good health and happiness and the Thai people further progress and prosperity.

Decree approves tripartite company

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving the setting up of a joint Jordanian-Egyptian-Iraqi Land Transport Company. The company will use the Akaba-Nuweiba sea route and will encourage tourism on the ferry service operating in the route.

Cabinet okays accord

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has approved the minutes of an agreement for cultural cooperation between Jordan and West Germany. The minutes, signed last month, is aimed at promoting and bolstering cultural relations between the two countries.

Nishanov elected Uzbekistan president

MOSCOW (R) — Rafik Nishanov, a former ambassador to Sri Lanka and Jordan, was on Friday elected the new president of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan, the news agency TASS said. "Mr. Nishanov, 60, replaced Akil Salimov, who had held the post since December 1983. Mr. Nishanov was ambassador to Sri Lanka from 1970 to 1978 and subsequently envoy to Jordan."

Peres concerned over chemical arms

TEL AVIV (AP) — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres called on Western nations Friday to impose an embargo on exports of equipment and raw material allegedly used by Syria and Iraq to produce chemical weapons. Speaking to foreign ambassadors in Israel, Mr. Peres said the alleged supply of chemical weapons components to Iraq and Syria was a "violation of taboo which can not be tolerated," Israel Radio reported. Two Israeli daily newspapers on Friday quoted intelligence sources as saying Syria had deployed chemical weapons along its border with Israel. The Israeli army denied the reports.

Weinberger in Rabat

RABAT (R) — U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, arriving on Friday from Brussels, praised the "very special relationship" between the United States and Morocco and thanked King Hassan for his stance.

Israelis kill 14-year-old in Balata after shooting dead 2 in Birzeit

Jordan condemns Israel for 'tyrannical and harsh measures against innocent citizens and institutions'

Combined agency dispatches

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Israeli troops opened fire on a group of Palestinians in a refugee camp on Friday killing a 14-year-old boy and raising the death toll to three in two days of Israeli moves against Palestinians in the occupied West Bank.

Jordan on Friday strongly condemned the Israeli killing of two Palestinian students during anti-Israeli protests on Thursday at the West Bank Birzeit University. "I strongly denounce the Israeli authorities' tyrannical and harsh measures against innocent citizens and national educational institutions in the occupied areas," Minister for Territories Affairs Marwan Doudin said in a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Security Council to discuss W. Bank events after assembly censures Israel

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — Zimbabwe, current chairman of the non-aligned group of states, on Friday called for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in the "Israeli-occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem."

A one-sentence letter to the council president, Ambassador Vernon Walters of the United States, gave no further details. The request for a meeting follows the killing by Israeli troops on Thursday and Friday of three Palestinians in the West Bank.

Council members scheduled private consultations later Friday and this was expected to be followed by a public session. The General Assembly on Wednesday adopted a series of resolutions condemning Israeli practices and policies in the occupied territories.

In each case Israel cast the sole negative vote or was joined only by the United States. The resolutions had been debated earlier and were recommended to the plenary body by the assembly's special political committee.

By a vote of 108 to two with 34 abstentions, it approved a resolution calling on Israel to "release all Arabs arbitrarily detained and imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and for the liberation of their territories."

By 145 to one with six abstentions, the assembly affirmed that the 1949 Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in time of war was applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

Another draft, approved by 145 votes to one with five abstentions, determined that all Israeli actions designed to change the legal, geographic and demographic status of the territories are violations of the Geneva Convention and serious obstacles to Middle East peace efforts.

By 114 votes to two with 36 abstentions, the assembly strongly condemned a wide range of Israeli actions, ranging from the "annexation of parts of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem," to "pillaging of archaeological and cultural property" and the ill-treatment of detainees.

A paragraph in this resolution declaring that Israel's "grave breaches of that (Geneva) Convention are war crimes and an affront to humanity" was endorsed in a separate vote by 86 to 22, with 40 abstentions.

By a vote of 131 to one with 21 abstentions, the assembly strongly condemned Israel for "its persistent refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly."

A draft approved by 142 votes to one with 11 abstentions strongly condemned Israel for refusing to comply with resolutions relating to the Golan Heights.

It particularly mentioned a 1981 Security Council resolutions declaring null and void Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied territories.

In a final resolution, approved by 119 to two with 32 abstentions, the assembly condemned "Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties" at educational institutions in the occupied territories.

Representatives and Senate move to establish investigative units and one committee casts a net of subpoenas for a growing list of witnesses and documents.

The widening investigation is part of the increasing pressure being placed on Mr. Reagan and some of his closest aides by members of Congress and Mr. Reagan's own administration.

Mr. Reagan, embroiled in the most serious crisis of his presidency, has defended his decision to sell plane loads of arms to Iran as part of a secret diplomatic initiative to re-establish ties with Tehran.

But he says he was unaware that as much as \$30 million of the proceeds from the sales was being funneled through a Swiss bank account to the contra rebels.

The money was made available at a time when direct and indirect government military aid to the contra was prohibited by law. There was evidence that the Justice Department was looking into the operations of a privately financed support programme for the contra.

The Senate Intelligence Committee on Thursday spent more than four hours under tight secrecy quizzing Robert M. Gates, the number two official at the Central Intelligence Agency, on what he knows about the deal.

Republican Senator David Durenberger of Minnesota, the

Peres said directly involved in arms deal; Labour aide says British supplied arms to Iran and Iraq, page 2

CIA dealer arms money went to Angolan and Afghan rebels, page 2

Friday's killing of a Palestinian youth occurred at the Balata refugee camp on the outskirts of Nablus, 60 kilometres north of Jerusalem.

The Palestine Press Service, which monitors events in the occupied West Bank, said Israeli soldiers shot dead the youth during a demonstration at the refugee camp, held to mark the killing of the two Birzeit students by Israeli troops on Thursday.

The two were shot to death and about 30 others wounded, one critically, by gunshot fire and teargas during demonstrations by students in the campus of the Birzeit University and at a nearby hospital in the town of Ramallah.

The press service identified Friday's victim as Majed Abu Dir'a, a resident of the ramshackle

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Iraqis break lull in air raids

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said Friday its air force attacked two ships and Iranian military camps, bridges and a railway station, breaking a week-long lull in raids deep inside Iran.

A high command communique said warplanes destroyed a supply ship in the northern Gulf at 10:25 a.m. and left it sinking. Twenty minutes later, a large naval target — Iraq's term for an oil tanker or merchant ship — was hit off the Iranian coast.

The communique said warplanes also attacked Haft-Teppeh railway station "which renders services to Iranian troops in the southern Gulf war sector."

Two bridges at Keshwar southeast of Khorramabad town were destroyed and a bridge was hit at Tella Zink on the strategic road north of the southern city of Dezful, it said.

It said the air force also attacked Iranian military camps in the northern towns of Marivan, Rabat and Moski.

In Tehran, a top Iranian leader said Iran planned to launch an offensive against Iraq before next March and show the world that the Gulf war, if continued, would end only with an Iranian victory.

Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, after a supreme defence council meeting Thursday night, also put forward a relatively mild position on Gulf Arab states composed with some recent official and press comments in Iran.

On the issue of U.S. arms supplies to Iran, he told Tehran Radio that Iran paid a \$30 million for one consignment knowing that Washington had approved delivery.

He said Iran had bought U.S. arms from dealers for six years," but this time we knew that the U.S. had agreed to that one shipment."

Iran, at war with Iraq for more than six years, is at the peak of a military build-up. A total of 100,000 fresh troops were sent to the front this week, according to Tehran Radio.

Mr. Rafsanjani also spoke of relations with Gulf Arab states which have supported Iraq in the conflict.

Mr. Rafsanjani said: "It does not seem harsh measures against them are called for now. We expect the atmosphere of coexistence, friendship and cooperation to enhance in future."

Mr. Rafsanjani claimed that the Saudis had privately told Iran that their ports and roads were no longer used by Iraq.

"Kawak has not said such a thing formally, but their help cannot be on the same scale as before because we now inspect ships," he countered.

14 Palestinian civilians found murdered in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — The bullet-riddled bodies of 14 Palestinians, six of them from one family, slain by hooded gunmen were recovered in Beirut Friday as PLO fighters and Shi'ite Amal militiamen battled for the 12th day in Lebanon.

The killings came as Amal militiamen of Justice Minister Nabih Berri hammered Beirut's Shatila refugee camp with T-54 tank fire.

The Palestine news agency Wafa said Amal forces with Syrian-supplied tanks stormed Shatila. But Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) communiques in Beirut said the PLO fighters beat off two tank-led Amal thrusts.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), whose fighters are battling Amal with the PLO, said about 85 per cent of Shatila has been "obliterated."

Police said another 20 people were killed and 59 wounded

Berri calls ceasefire

BEIRUT (R) — Nabih Berri, leader of the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia, called on his fighters to observe a ceasefire with Palestinians in Lebanon, Amal sources said. They said he issued an order for a total ceasefire as of 7:00 p.m.

Friday in fighting around Shatila and in hills overlooking the South Lebanon port city of Sidon, 40 kilometres from Beirut.

That raised the known casualty toll in 12 days of fighting to 425 killed and 894 wounded by police count.

Wafa said that 214 Palestinian civilians were "butchered" by Amal in Shatila, where right-wing militiamen massacred hundreds of people in September, 1982.

The PLO accused Amal of "massacring" Palestinian civilians living outside Beirut's embattled refugee camps Thursday.

But Palestinian officials in Beirut could not confirm the Wafa report.

Amal denied the charges, claiming the killings were carried out by "Israeli agents."

The PLO also accused Amal of kidnapping more than 40 "Palestinian children, women and elderly men" in areas of the Lebanese capital.

PLO communiques said Amal militiamen burned down dozens of Palestinian homes near Shatila, home for 14,000 refugees.

In Tunis, Arab diplomatic sources said a majority of Arab League states have agreed to hold an emergency "foreign ministers' meeting on the 'campes war' in Lebanon but no date has been set.

The PLO requested the session this week but key states such as Saudi Arabia, Syria and Libya had not yet responded, the sources said.

Damascus negotiations collapse; Palestinian factions in disarray

By Lame K. Andoni in Damascus

TALKS between Palestinian and Lebanese negotiators collapsed on Friday over preconditions to reach a ceasefire agreement in Lebanon to end fighting between Palestinians and Lebanese Amal militiamen.

Leader of the predominantly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) Walid Junblatt and Communist Party Chief George Hawi, who have been major mediators between the Palestinians and the Amal militia, left Damascus on Friday while six Damascus-based Palestinian factions were expected to meet later in the evening in an effort to unify their political position.

The collapse followed a stalemate on Syrian-backed Lebanese proposals under which the major anti-Arafat Palestinian factions here agreed on "eliminating the presence of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat's forces in Lebanon" as a precondition for a ceasefire agreement between Amal and the Palestinians.

During the last four days, a series of "heated" meetings were held at the Syrian Foreign Ministry and at the Sheraton Hotel, where Libya's second-in-command Abdul Salam Jalloud is staying, in a fruitless effort to bring about an agreement.

According to well-informed sources, the argument during these meetings, some of which were chaired by Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam, was over two issues: First, who should represent the Palestinians in the negotiations.

Second, pressures on the Palestinian factions to turn against Mr. Arafat's Fatah forces in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

So far, the anti-Arafat Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF), which includes six Palestinian factions, has been representing the Palestinians in the talks. But differences within the front over the Syrian-backed preconditions and the rejection by the Popular

(Continued on page 3)

33 suspects, arrested in April, face charges of anti-Mubarak plot

CAIRO (Agencies) — Suspects in an alleged plot to overthrow the Egyptian government, believed to be the first since President Hosni Mubarak came to power five years ago, were arrested last April, according to a semi-official report.

Four army officers and 29 civilians, described as members of the banned Jihad (holy war) organisation, will be tried before an emergency supreme state security court, Prosecutor-General Mohammad Al-Gindi said Thursday.

Five members of Jihad were executed in 1982 after being convicted of assassinating Mr. Mubarak's predecessor, Anwar Sadat, as he reviewed a military parade in October 1981.

Mr. Gindi did not say when the men were arrested or when the trial would start.

But the Middle East News Agency (MENA) said later they were arrested last April and the

alleged plot stemmed from another case in which several Cairo video rental shops and theatres — anathema to Muslim zealots — were set on fire in February.

Mr. Gindi said three of the accused — who included a Palestinian — were still at large.

Security sources quoted by Reuter said some of the defendants were among more than 100 alleged Jihad members acquitted in 1984 of charges linked to the Sadat killing.

The involvement of army officers was the first indication of fresh infiltration of the army by Jihad since his assassination.

Mr. Gindi's statement said the group was composed of a civilian wing and a military wing that trained members on the use of firearms and explosives. Their intention was to overthrow the government by force, the statement said.

The indictment issued by Mr. Gindi committed them to a state security court for trial at a date to be fixed later.

The indictment, distributed by the Middle East News Agency, invoked penal code articles providing for imprisonment at hard labour up to life, which under Egyptian law is 25 years.

An interior ministry official, who spoke on condition he not be identified, said four officers in the new case are reservists not on active duty.

Thursday's indictment brought to more than 100 the number of Muslim extremists awaiting trial for activities aimed at overthrowing the government.

Seventy-five fundamentalists were charged on Sept. 1 with calling for "jihad" or holy war, to oust the government and firebombing Cairo video clubs, cinemas and a liquor store.

Moscow to stick to SALT limits despite U.S. move

MOSCOW (R) — Moscow will continue to observe its strategic arms limitation treaties with the United States despite Washington's decision to break out of the 1979 SALT-II agreement, the Soviet government said Friday.

A statement carried by TASS news agency condemned Washington for abandoning the accord, which the U.S. Congress never ratified.

The statement said Moscow had grounds to regard itself as free from its commitments under SALT-II and the interim 1972 SALT-I agreement.

"But taking into account the immense universal importance of the issue and the need to preserve the key constraint on the strategic arms race, the USSR refrains for the time being from abandoning the limitations under SALT-I and SALT-II," it said.

Washington exceeded the limits of SALT-II last month by deploying an extra B-52 bomber armed with cruise missiles without dismantling an equivalent

nuclear-weapon delivery vehicle. The accord allowed each side to have a maximum of 1,320 strategic ballistic missile launchers.

The Reagan administration had warned earlier this year that it would break out of SALT-II. Moscow did not stop what it called its violations of the treaty.

In Brussels, the NATO allies, apprehensive of a future with fewer U.S. nuclear weapons, have re-affirmed their strategy of maintaining an effective nuclear deterrence and backed away from supporting a U.S. proposal to abolish all ballistic missiles.

Alliance defence ministers, in a communique issued on Friday at the end of a two-day meeting of NATO's defence planning committee, endorsed the U.S. policy at Reykjavik to negotiate with the Soviet Union for 50 per cent reductions in long-range nuclear missiles and work towards an agreement on intermediate-range missiles (INF).

EC leaders begin summit

LONDON (Agencies) — Leaders of the European Community (EC) Nations began two days of economic and political consultations on Friday, including an informal discussion of the sale of U.S. arms to Iran.

The summit meeting of the 12 EC leaders, accompanied by their foreign ministers, began with a luncheon hosted by Queen Elizabeth II at Buckingham Palace.

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Peres said to be directly involved in U.S.-Iran deal

LONDON (AP) — The Independent newspaper said Friday it had information on U.S. arms for Iran showing direct involvement of the then Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and that America switched tactics to try to make Israel a scapegoat if things went wrong.

The London paper said information it had received also showed that London was the operational headquarters of the affair, which has led to a U.S. government crisis.

The report by the paper's Middle East editor John Bullock said: "From 1981 to 1985 the Israelis were supplying relatively small shipments of arms to Iran ... In 1985, the Americans became directly involved ... the main reason for the U.S. approach to Israel was the detention of William Buckley, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) station chief in Beirut, who was kidnapped in March, 1984."

It said Washington could not admit that Buckley was a CIA official for fear of endangering his life but was doing all it could to get him out, including sending a Federal Bureau of Investigation team to Beirut and dealing directly with Damascus.

When this failed, U.S. officials turned to Israel, suggesting direct talks with Iran to get the hostages freed and Iranian-backed guerrillas attacking Israeli forces in Lebanon called off.

It said Mr. Peres finally agreed. "The (U.S.) National Security Council dealt with the affair through a committee comprising Robert McFarlane (the former

special anti-terrorism adviser to Mr. Peres. "When they met they were told the Americans did not want them to continue ... Mr. Nir was to take over the operation," it said.

It said Mr. Nir's instructions were backed by directives from Vice-Adm. John Poindexter, the then U.S. national security adviser. Adm. Poindexter resigned on Nov. 25 over his role in the operation.

"In London yesterday intelligence men said that if that did indeed happen, it was an American ploy to make sure any blame was fixed on Israel. If it did not happen, leaks were clearly designed to take the heat off Israel and show Washington as the prime mover throughout," the paper said.

"In the end, Mr. Peres ordered a halt to the whole operation. The original (Israeli) group ... was cancelled, went on, with direct help and support from the Americans, and particularly from Lt.-Col. North. Col. North, the NSC military adviser, was sacked when Adm. Poindexter resigned.

The paper said an Israeli investigation had shown that the present prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, who was then foreign minister, knew as much about the operation as Mr. Peres.

It said Israeli authorities are now so worried over large sums of money involved which must be accounted for that they have set up a secret internal inquiry headed by the new chief of Shin Bet, the internal security service.

U.S. national security adviser, John Poindexter, Oliver North and Richard Secord.

"The Israeli team was made up of David Kimche, an ex-Mossad (secret service) officer, then director of the Foreign Ministry; Al Schwimmer, head of Israel Aircraft Industries; Jacob Nimrodi, a Farsi-speaking former military attaché in Tehran and another former Mossad agent," it said.

Mr. Schwimmer and Mr. Nimrodi were to be put forward as arms dealers merely eager to make money," the paper said.

"The Americans and Israelis met regularly in London, and to help finance the deals the Saudi Arabian entrepreneur, Adnan Kashoggi, was brought in," it added.

It said the first consignment, a planeload of Tow missiles, went from Tel Aviv to Beirut in September. "The Israelis claim they expected Buckley to be released as a result, but he was dead, which the CIA knew, but had not told the Israelis," it said.

It said when nothing happened, another consignment was sent two weeks later, resulting in freedom for hostage Benjamin Weir.

The Israelis were ready to continue but were told to meet in London with Amir Nir, a

Labour aide says U.K. sent arms to Iran, Iraq

LONDON (R) — The opposition Labour Party said Friday Britain had been selling arms to both sides in the Gulf war and it called on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to explain the alleged sales.

Roger Stott, Labour spokesman on shipping, said in a letter to Mrs. Thatcher that weapons for one of the warring countries, Iran, had been channelled through the Iranian arms import office in London.

He added: "I am also of the impression that in a grotesque gesture to balance those sales, radar equipment and 300 military Land Rovers have been sold to Iraq."

"If the government are serious about ending international terrorism and conflict in the area around the Gulf states, it should dispense with the empty rhetoric and give a positive lead to stop the sale of arms to both sides in this horrific conflict."

The Labour spokesman said that since the engine makers Rolls-Royce had supplied engines worth £3 million (\$14.3 million) to the Iranian navy in 1984 and British experts had repaired two Iranian assault hovercraft.

A Rolls-Royce spokesman denied the allegation of its involvement.

Mr. Stott said Britain had also sold Iran spare parts for Chieftain tanks and Scorpion armoured cars last year and delivered three warships ordered by the late Shah.

The Foreign Office said there was no arms embargo against either Iran or Iraq, although British export guidelines prevented the sale of arms which might prolong the Gulf war.

2 hurt in crash landing near Luxor

LUXOR, Egypt (AP) — Two Britons, a man and a woman, suffered minor injuries in a crash landing of their private plane after it ran out of fuel over the desert near Luxor, airport and hospital officials said Friday.

The pair were en route to Luxor from Ethiopia's capital Addis Ababa in a Cessna 340 but was forced down by the lack of fuel, a Luxor airport controller told the Associated Press.

Dr. Assem Foad, a physician at Luxor's government hospital, identified the pair as Clive Nicholas Morris, 30, and Isabel Jane Cunningham, 32. Neither Foad nor Alan D. Conyard, consul at the British embassy in Cairo, knew where in Britain they live.

The air controller, who requested anonymity for professional reasons, said the airport lost radio contact minutes before the plane was to land Thursday night.

Iran reportedly refining only half its product needs

BAHRAIN (R) — Iranian refineries, hard hit by Iraqi warplanes, can now meet only about one-half of Iran's requirements for refined products, oil industry sources say.

Production at the refineries varies as Iran repairs or Iraq strikes another unit. But Baghdad has succeeded in forcing Iran to devote substantial effort and finance to importing hundreds of thousands of barrels of products each day.

Current estimates are that the refineries can process only about 400,000 barrels per day (bpd), out of consumption estimated at between 700,000-800,000 bpd.

Iraqi attacks on Iran's crude oil export terminals and tankers had given the Iranian Oil Ministry plenty to worry about in trying to produce and export the full amount allotted to it by OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum

Exporting Countries). But the attacks on its refineries — most of which have been hit one time or another during the six-year-old Gulf war — have forced the additional problem of having to procure enough products to satisfy the needs of Iran's estimated 45 million people and to fuel the country's warplanes, tanks and warships.

Given consumption up to 800,000 bpd, Iran would normally export 1.5-1.6 million of its 2.317 million bpd output quota.

But in order to produce its full OPEC allotment, it has to export an additional 300,000 to 400,000 bpd of crude, get that processed in other centres like Singapore and South Yemen and import it back as refined products.

That has multiplied the cost of operating a fleet of shuttle tankers which go where foreign ships refuse to go.

One shipping source who keeps a close watch on the Iranian fleet — previously devoted to shutting crude — said about 40 per cent of the vessels chartered or owned by Iran were now devoted to shuttling products.

As the Gulf war began in 1980, Iran had refining capacity of about 1.3 million bpd, allowing it the luxury of product exports. Its key 635,000 bpd complex at Abadan was knocked out soon afterwards and has never been brought back on stream.

The two next largest refineries — a 220,000 bpd plant at Tehran and one of 240,000 bpd at Esfahan in west-central Iran — have been up and down during all of 1986, oil sources said.

An oil expert with close knowledge of the current status of the refineries said the Tehran refinery was now in full swing but that the Esfahan plant was

operating at only half capacity after an Iraqi raid on Nov. 12.

Iran's other refineries are all relatively minor, but damage has been reported at most of them — Tabriz, Shiraz, Bakhtaran and Masjed-Soleyman.

While Iran has struck at Iraqi oil power in other ways — foremost among them being the closure of the Gulf to all Iraqi oil exports — the damage to Iraqi refineries has not been on the same scale.

Iran's air force is much weaker, and the only major damage to Iraq's refineries has been to the 140,000-bpd Basra plant near the Iranian border in the south of the country.

It was shut down early in the war, forcing Iraq to import some products for a few years. But in 1983 with the start-up of a new refinery in north Iraq it again resumed product exports, mostly by truck via Turkey and Jordan.

Turkey may apply for full EC membership

ANKARA (R) — Turkey has warned the European Community (EC) it will insist on free movement for Turkish workers and suggested that an application by Ankara for full EC membership may be imminent.

The warning on free movement came from Minister of State Ali Bozer.

Turkey has always said it wants full membership. But EC states have tried to dissuade an application because the group is still adjusting to the membership of Spain and Portugal and because of the risk of a veto, notably from Greece.

Mr. Bozer, responsible for relations with the EC, demanded that the Community adhere to what Ankara sees as a firm agreement to allow its citizens free entry and work rights, and set out in detail Turkey's arguments.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, representing the Community, told Mr. Bozer in a letter last month the EC had a different interpretation of Turkey's 1964 associate membership agreement, which called for free movement from Dec. 1, 1986.

Mr. Bozer said: "The European Community's withdrawal from its obligation will make it harder for Turkey to realise its own obligations and will have a serious negative effect on the association relationship."

"... In this situation Turkey is left with no other alternative than to apply for full membership," he said.

Mr. Bozer's reference to Turkey's obligations apparently meant trade issues. The EC accuses Turkey of failing to keep its side of the association agreement because of its trade barriers on products including alcoholic drinks.

The statement acknowledged that some EC members have problems with the free circulation issue, a possible reference to the 1.4 million Turks already in West Germany.

British Falklands veterans set up company to defend Gulf shipping

By Nassir Shirkhani
Rover

WINCANTON, England — British Falklands veterans, drawing on their experience of combating Argentine air raids, have set up a company which combines military expertise with modern technology to protect tankers in the Gulf.

Defence Analysts Ltd (DAL), based in this tiny southern English town, already has protection teams on four supertankers ferrying oil from Iran's Kharg Island to export terminals in the southern Gulf.

The company uses a wide range of technology, including missile decoy systems, radar jamming equipment and advanced warning devices, to render strikes against tankers unsuccessful.

DAL has placed former members of Britain's elite Royal Marines on board four ships which have piled the hazardous lanes to and from Kharg. The routes have been dubbed "missile alley" because of almost daily Iraqi raids aimed at throttling Iran's oil exports.

The company's top adviser is Sir Jeremy Moore, former chief of Britain's land forces during the 10-week Falklands war with

Argentina in 1982. He retired from the army after the conflict.

Britain's experience of facing Exocet missiles used by the Argentine Air Force forms a vital component of the DAL package.

DAL Managing Director Nigel Ward, a former air force pilot with combat experience against Argentina, told Reuters in an interview that his team's military expertise and knowledge of weapons had provided the main impetus to set up the company.

"We have different levels of protection for Gulf tankers, starting with expertise, going on through physical protection, electronic warfare protection and other ways of preventing an aircraft hitting a ship."

"We are using high technology equipment. They are not guns or missiles but they are able to prevent the pilot delivering his weapons accurately, sometimes preventing him delivering them at all," Ward said.

He said that although the DAL package was not 100 per cent effective against raids, it had been designed to prevent the hitting of a tanker's vital parts and to reduce the risk of immobilisation in the case of a successful strike.

The company, set up last year, first sold its protection services to a supertanker in June. Since then three other ships, running the so-called "Iranian shuttle" which carries crude from Kharg to the islands of Sirri and Larak for export, have also opted for the package.

DAL suffered a setback in October when one of the tankers under its protection, Free Enterprise, was hit and damaged by an Iraqi Exocet missile. But Ward said the ship could have been a write-off had it not been for his company's protection.

The protection teams had thwarted several strikes on the four tankers, Ward said, adding that his company was negotiating to offer its services to Iraq's Arab allies whose ships have been the target of Iranian retaliatory attacks.

"We are impartial in the Gulf war and keen on providing our

service to anybody willing to pay," Ward said.

The raid on Free Enterprise prompted DAL to modify its decoy systems which Ward said would make it very difficult for pilots to score accurate hits.

"We have got some equipment that will indeed make it very difficult for the pilots to attack ships. If they hang around too long, they will probably find it difficult to go home," he said.

Several underwriters at Lloyds of London are offering reduction on insurance premiums to tankers using DAL facilities.

Iran set up the shuttle service to escape daring Iraqi raids by moving its loading operations to Sirri, more than 500 miles from the nearest Iraqi airbase.

But Baghdad dashed Tehran's hope of exporting oil from the safety of Sirri in August when Iraqi jets mounted a devastating raid on the island.

Iran was then forced to switch its crude transshipment facilities 150 miles east to Larak where loading has been hampered by monsoon and rough seas.

More than 70 tankers have been hit and 50 seamen killed in the Gulf this year.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has said the main aim of the raids on Gulf shipping is to deprive the Tehran government of oil revenues, thus forcing it to begin peace negotiations.

But the Iraqi raids, which have wrought havoc on the Iranian economy, have led to no change of heart on the part of Tehran which has demanded the overthrow of Iraqi government.

The strikes have sharply reduced Iran's oil exports, according to oil industry sources.

Most of Iran's crude exports, currently 800,000 barrels per day, are now loaded at sea via a single pipeline from Ganaveh, on the mainland and some 20 miles north east of Kharg.

Iraqi air strikes have also damaged the capacity of Iranian oil refineries, forcing Tehran to import refined products and ration petrol.

Syria denies part in Sati killing

ANKARA (R) — Syria's ambassador to Turkey has denied that one of his staff was involved in the killing of Jordanian diplomat Ziad Al Sati in Ankara, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency reported.

"What is called the Amman case is an extension of the plot (against Syria) by the United States, Israel and Britain," Abdul Aziz Al Rifai was quoted as saying.

Syrian diplomat Mohammad Darwiche Baladi is being tried in his absence, with seven others, for alleged involvement in the July, 1985, killing of the Jordanian First Secretary.

A ninth defendant, Adnan Musa Suleiman Ammarin, a Jordanian embassy employee but not a diplomat — on whose alleged pre-trial testimony the case largely rests — was dropped

from the case when the court ruled he had diplomatic immunity.

Baladi, for whom the prosecution seeks a death sentence, led the country before the trial opened on Nov. 24. Two other defendants are also at large.

The ambassador said Baladi was called back to Damascus by his government, although he had wanted to stay and face Ammarin before police investigators.

The ambassador said Baladi was questioned in Damascus.

"After the questioning and the investigations, I can say that all the accusations against Baladi are baseless," he said.

"The members of the Syrian embassy have no relation with this incident and Baladi never saw or spoke to Ammarin."

The Turkish foreign ministry has sent a letter to the court confirming Baladi's diplomatic

immunity, the semi-official Anatolian agency quoted a foreign ministry official as saying.

The court, which has issued an arrest warrant for Baladi pending clarification of his status, was now expected to drop the case against him.

The hearing of the case against Baladi and the others will resume on Dec. 16.

Rifai also said Turkey and Syria were cooperating on security along their common border.

Turkish media have accused Syria of permitting Kurdish rebels to be based on its soil and to infiltrate across the border into Turkey.

"There is an agreement between the security organisations of the two countries. Certain circles want to sabotage the relations between the two countries," the ambassador said.

U.S. tightens visa restrictions for Syrians

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has tightened visa requirements for travellers using Syrian passports because of alleged Syrian links to attacks.

State Department Spokesman Charles Redman said no visas will be issued to holders of so-called service passports often used by travellers on Syrian government business.

Mr. Redman had no figures on

the number of such visas issued in the past, Syria has three other categories of passport — diplomatic, official and regular.

Two weeks ago the State Department instituted more thorough checks for Syrian visa applicants that Mr. Redman said would mean a wait of 20 working days for a visa.

Thursday's action, he said, "is the direct result of evidence that

the Syrian government has been issuing service passports to non-Syrians who have conducted terrorist attacks in Europe."

He said there was convincing evidence that a holder of a Syrian service passport, Nezar Hindawi, convicted of an attempt to bomb an Israeli airliner in London, had been working under the orders of Syrian officials in planning attacks in London and West Berlin.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 77311-19		20:30 News Music 20:30 Youth Minute 21:00 News Summary 21:05 Hitville: The Story of Motown 22:00 News Summary 22:30 In Concert 23:00 Country Music 24:00 Close down
PROGRAMME ONE 15:30 Koran 15:50 Programme Review 15:55 Cartoons and children programmes 16:45 Traffic Instructions 16:50 Circus 17:15 Local programme 18:00 Teaching French 18:30 Arabic series 19:20 Family programme 19:50 Programme review 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Iraq Newsletter 20:40 Kuwaiti series 21:05 Tomorrow's programmes 22:00 Arabic play 22:00 News Summary in Arabic 22:30 Play continued		BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1323 KHz 06:00 Newsline 06:30 Here's theumph 06:45 Reflections 6:40 Financial News 07:00 World News 07:20 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 About Britain 07:45 The World Today 08:00 News 08:20 Meridian 08:30 World News 08:50 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 From the Weeklies 09:45 Network UK 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Teaser and Baritone 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News; Look Ahead 11:45 About Britain 12:00 News Summary; Here's theumph 12:15 Letter from America 12:30 People and Politics 12:45 Letter from America 13:00 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 Great Organize Play Back 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsline 14:15 Miniktalk 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Network UK 15:45 Country Style 16:00 News Summary; Music Now 16:30 Album Time 17:00 Radio Newsline 17:15 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News 18:15 Saturday Special 18:30 News Summary; Saturday Special 19:30 Book Choice 19:30 News Summary Saturday Special
PROGRAMME TWO 15:00 Entree libre 16:30 Litterature 16:50 News in French 19:15 La Vallée des Peupliers 19:30 News in Hebrew 19:45 Science World 19:50 News in Arabic 20:30 You Again 21:00 Spotlight 21:10 Saturday variety show 22:00 News in English 22:30 Feature Film: "An Eye for An Eye" Robert Lansing, Pat Wyne, Sam Pickens		VOICE OF AMERICA 1260 MW, 7300, 9565, 11740 11925 and 15210 KHz. 05:00 News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Reports, Sports Focus, 30 minute past the hour News, Sunday Morning 8:10, Close Up, Saturday morning at 8:10, 17:30 Press Conference USA, 18:00 News 18:10 America Viewpoint 18:30 News Summary and Features 19:00 News 19:30 Weekend 19:30 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10 Close up 20:30 Special English News & Features 21:00 News 21:30 American Viewpoints 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 News and Editorial 22:45 Music USA Jazz 23:00 News 23:30 Weekend
RADIO JORDAN 853 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9540 KHz, SW Tel: 77411-19		VOICE OF AMERICA 1260 MW, 7300, 9565, 11740 11925 and 15210 KHz. 05:00 News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Reports, Sports Focus, 30 minute past the hour News, Sunday Morning 8:10, Close Up, Saturday morning at 8:10, 17:30 Press Conference USA, 18:00 News 18:10 America Viewpoint 18:30 News Summary and Features 19:00 News 19:30 Weekend 19:30 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10 Close up 20:30 Special English News & Features 21:00 News 21:30 American Viewpoints 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 News and Editorial 22:45 Music USA Jazz 23:00 News 23:30 Weekend
07:00 Light Music 07:30 News Desk 08:00 Morning Show 10:00 News Summary 11:05 Morning Show Continued 11:00 The Musical in Review 11:30 News Summary 12:05 Reading 12:30 Pop Session 13:00 News 13:05 Pop Session contd. 13:45 News Bulletin 14:15 Jordan Weekly 14:30 In Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Instrumentals/ Old Favorites 17:00 Special Feature 17:30 Music 18:00 News Summary 18:30 Top Twenty 19:00 News Desk 19:30 Date with a Star	07:00 Light Music 07:30 News Desk 08:00 Morning Show 10:00 News Summary 11:05 Morning Show Continued 11:00 The Musical in Review 11:30 News Summary 12:05 Reading 12:30 Pop Session 13:00 News 13:05 Pop Session contd. 13:45 News Bulletin 14:15 Jordan Weekly 14:30 In Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Instrumentals/ Old Favorites 17:00 Special Feature 17:30 Music 18:00 News Summary 18:30 Top Twenty 19:00 News Desk 19:30 Date with a Star	05:00 News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Reports, Sports Focus, 30 minute past the hour News, Sunday Morning 8:10, Close Up, Saturday morning at 8:10, 17:30 Press Conference USA, 18:00 News 18:10 America Viewpoint 18:30 News Summary and Features 19:00 News 19:30 Weekend 19:30 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10 Close up 20:30 Special English News & Features 21:00 News 21:30 American Viewpoints 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 News and Editorial 22:45 Music USA Jazz 23:00 News 23:30 Weekend

Rifai chairs economic council's first meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Thursday chaired the first meeting of the Economic Consultative Council to discuss a working plan for the council in the light of guidelines provided by the Cabinet.

The council defined issues that would be tackled in the coming sessions, including the role of the private sector in implementing the 1986-1990 five-year plan and Jordan's economic policies, particularly those related to investment in the Kingdom.

The council decided to hold monthly meetings to review subjects on the agenda and working papers presented by various sectors before submitting recommendations to the Cabinet.

Those attending the meeting included Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher, Minister of Finance Hanna Odeh, Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan, governor of the Central Bank, Hussein Al Qasem, Dr. Khalil Al Salem, a former minister, Khaled Shoman from the Arab Bank and leading Jordanian businessmen, Hamdi Al Tabba'a, Isam Budeir, Ibrahim Al Akleh, Ali Abul Ragheb and the council's general secretary.

Lower House speaker back from visit to France

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez returned to Amman on Thursday at the end of an official visit to France during which he met with the speaker and notable members of the French National Assembly. Mr. Fayez also held talks with French foreign minister. Discussions during the meetings focused on Middle East developments in general and the Palestine question and the Iraq-Iran war in particular, according to Mr. Fayez. He said that he explained to French officials and parliamentarians Jordan's firm policy towards the

Mayor of Nablus discusses his municipality's projects

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from Nablus Municipality on the occupied West Bank on Thursday met with Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali and Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Sami Judeh. The delegation, led by Mayor of Nablus Hafez Toukan, held talks with the two ministers on the municipality's projects.

These projects were also discussed during a separate meeting with Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs

Israelis kill 3 Arabs in 2 days

(Continued from page 1)

refugee camp where 12,000 Palestinians live.

Israeli soldiers set up roadblocks and closed the road into the camp but allowed free movement to and from Nablus, the largest Palestinian city in the West Bank with a population of 100,000.

Israel Radio reported that troops later searched the refugee camp for stonethrowers.

Israeli left- and right-wing legislators have called for an investigation into the shooting deaths at Birzeit.

On Friday, Shulamit Aloni of the left-wing opposition citizens' rights movement called on parliament to initiate an immediate probe into the conduct of the soldiers, charging that they used unnecessary force.

Israeli newspapers said Thursday that Birzeit students were agitated by the heavy fighting now raging in Lebanon between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Amal militia.

At a top-security jail in the Israeli coastal town of Ashkelon, Arab prisoners rioted on Friday on learning of the deaths of the students, Israeli sources said.

Israel Radio said the two students would be buried on Saturday in their home towns in the occupied Gaza Strip.

Their bodies were removed by comrades from Ramallah government hospital on Thursday to prevent Israeli authorities from impounding them.

In past similar cases, Israeli

'Reagan knew everything'

(Continued from page 1)

committee's chairman, said the list of potential witnesses had been expanded and now included the NSC, except for the president and Mr. Bush.

While he did not name them, that list potentially includes CIA Director William Casey, White House Chief of Staff Donald T. Regan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger and Admiral William J. Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The probe now also encompasses a long list of documents, and committee staff members were dispatched around the country Thursday to subpoena papers from a number of sources, including several businesses.

Mr. Weinberger said in an interview in Brussels, Belgium, that it would be "clearly the exception" if the president did not know all essential details about something as important as the arms deal and the diversion of cash to Central America.

Some members of Congress were more blunt in their criticism. Said Democratic Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware: "If the president is lying, he's finished. He is absolutely finished."

House leaders outlined plans for a special 15-member investigative committee that would conduct the body's scrutiny of administration actions and hold hearings, most of them in public. Senate leaders agreed to a plan for a 13-member panel with two non-voting ex-officio members.

Action to formally authorise the committee is expected to begin Jan. 6, when the 100th Congress convenes.



Her Majesty Queen Noor on Thursday tours the centre's museum for heritage and sciences (Petra Haya Arts Centre in Amman after inaugurating the photo)

Queen Noor inaugurates children's museum for heritage and sciences

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor on Thursday inaugurated the children's museum for heritage and sciences at the Haya Arts Centre in Amman.

The children's museum was initiated as a branch of a project of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation following several visits by the Queen to study other children's museums abroad. This museum, the first of its kind in Jordan and the Middle East, provides a series of experimental workshops where children can directly experience and learn about the evolution of man, the environment, urban and rural cultures and traditions, the human body and health care, physics, natural sciences and mechanics as well as communications and astronomy.

The inauguration of the children's museum for heritage and sciences also marks the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Haya Arts Centre in Amman. Since its inception, the centre has expanded to include four other centres in Ashrafieh, Zarqa, Karak and Aqaba.

Awards

At the inauguration ceremony, Queen Noor distributed awards to employees who have worked at the centre for ten years and also honoured those who have been financial supporters of the museum.

The ceremony was attended by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Princess Majda, the wife of the prime minister, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh and members of the centre's board of trustees as well as members of the diplomatic corps and an audience of invited guests.

The museum will remain open to the public free of charge for the first four days. After that there will be an entrance fee of 250 fils per person. Parents are encouraged to accompany their children.

School groups will be eligible for the reduced rate of 100 fils per individual and those groups will be given a conducted tour of the museum by one of the centre's staff. The tickets will be available at the museum's entrance shop, which will also be selling educational and scientific toys. The museum will be closed on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Holograms

Visitors to the museum and the centre over the following week will also be able to see an exhibition of holograms. Held in the centre's library these 60 holograms — three dimensional photographic image — depict everything from ballet shoes to shooting stars. All will be for sale along with holographic pendants, Christmas cards and stickers.

Damascus talks collapse

(Continued from page 1)

Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), which is the major faction in the loose coalition, have led to a totally new set of alliances in the Palestinian scene.

The new alliances surfaced clearly on Friday when the PFLP turned down a Lebanese proposal which stipulated that the PNSF was the only recognised political representative of the Palestinian fighters in Lebanon in the ongoing talks.

According to the draft ceasefire accord, which was submitted by the Lebanese parties, the PNSF was expected to form a force to counter the influence of PFLP fighters within the camps as part of a comprehensive Lebanese-Palestinian agreement.

The draft agreement, which was not made public, but a copy of which was obtained by the Jordan Times, also stipulated that if the PNSF failed to fulfil the agreement, the Lebanese parties and the "guarantors" of the agreement, Syria — would then form a united force to crush PFLP's presence in Lebanon.

The PFLP, according to sources, rejected the proposal and insisted that other Palestinian factions, including the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) of Navef Hawatme and the renegade Abu Nidal group should be included in any reconciliation talks.

As things stood on Friday, the Palestinians in Damascus were divided into two camps in terms of their position on the "camps war" and the Syrian preconditions.

The first camp includes the PFLP, the DFLP, the Palestinian Communist Party, the Palestine Liberation Front of Talaat Yacoub and the Abu Nidal group while the Popular Struggle Front appears to be neutral.

The main arguments of the first camp, based on interviews the Jordan Times conducted with their officials, are the following:

- The fighting around the camps in Lebanon, is "a war of survival for the Palestinian people and the Palestinian revolution";
- Despite the differences with Mr. Arafat these factions rejected moves to turn against his supporters in Lebanon;
- Differences with Mr. Arafat should not be solved through fighting;
- Elimination of the PFLP presence in Lebanon "will be the first step" towards eliminating "all Palestinian forces in Lebanon";
- The Palestinians "have the right to protect their camps, particularly in the absence of a strong Lebanese nationalist state";
- The Palestinian National Salvation Front does not and cannot replace the PLO and represent the Palestinian people.

Jordan and Egypt to begin talks on energy issues today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian-Egyptian joint committee on cooperation in energy-related affairs will hold its first official meeting on Saturday, according to Egyptian embassy officials in Amman.

The Egyptian delegation, led by Minister of Electricity and Energy Maher Abaza started a five-day official visit to Jordan on Thursday.

On Friday, the visiting delegation toured the Greco-Roman city of Jerash and were briefed by Jordanian officials on the site's history and archaeological importance.

Upon arrival here on Thursday, the Egyptian minister said that he will discuss with his Jordanian counterpart Hisham Al Khatib means of implementing agreements concluded by the Higher Joint Jordanian-Egyptian committee. He and Dr. Khatib will also discuss the possibility of signing a protocol on technical cooperation which will cover solar energy and electricity generation as well as exchanging expertise and linking the national grids of both countries through Sinai and the Akaba Gulf.

Mr. Abaza said that his talks will also cover implementation of energy-related plans drawn up by technicians from both sides.

During the visit the delegation is expected to tour a number of electricity plants and installations in Jordan.

Other Palestinian sources said that the PFLP had threatened to withdraw from the PNSF if its partners agreed to turn their guns against PFLP.

The second camp mainly includes PFLP dissidents led by Colonel Abu Musa, although the man himself is said to be reluctant to accept the preconditions, and the PFLP-General Command of Ahmad Jibril and Al Saïqa.

The arguments of the second camp, again based on contacts with the leaders of these factions, are:

- Mr. Arafat is to be blamed for igniting of the fighting and the deterioration of Palestinian-Lebanese relations;
- "Progressive Palestinian factions" should fight both Amal and PFLP;
- The Palestinians should withdraw from Maghdousheh, which was captured last week, without any preconditions.

So far these differences have not affected the fighting on the ground, but Palestinian sources expected the dissidents to withdraw from the fighting in some areas.

Meanwhile, the Syrian press is completely ignoring reports of the ongoing fighting except for remarks by Syrian officials during interviews and speeches, strongly attacking Mr. Arafat and "his clique" of sowing the seeds of disension in South Lebanon.

But sources close to the Syrian government said that Syria strongly believed that the security of their camps "should be put under the legally accepted, Lebanese security forces."

The sources denied that the Syrians had urged the PNSF to turn against Mr. Arafat "although Syria rejects the return of the Arafat clique to Lebanon."

But the pro-Syrian Lebanese newspaper, Al Mashreq, quoted sources close to the Syrian government, reported last week that "a radical and comprehensive solution for the camps war can be reached by addressing the root of problem and this can only be achieved by isolating Arafat's people in Lebanon."

Egyptian delegation leaves after signing agreement on cooperation in tourism

Jordan, Egypt decide to set up joint company for tourism investments and to market both countries as package destination

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A 21-member Egyptian delegation left for Cairo on Friday after attending the five-day meetings of the Jordanian-Egyptian joint tourism committee which ended here on Thursday with both sides agreeing to establish a joint company for tourism investments, to market Jordan and Egypt as a package destination and to return to using the pre-1967 flight route between the two countries.

The agreement was signed between Egyptian Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation Fouad Sultan and his Jordanian counterpart Mohammad Al Khatib. Shortly after the agreement was signed, Dr. Sultan left for Cairo.

The five-day deliberations were the first since both sides signed a tourism protocol in April 1986 as part of the meetings of the Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee for cooperation. The higher committee is co-chaired by the prime ministers of Jordan and Egypt and meets every six-months to discuss means of cooperation in socio-economic and political fields.

The projected joint company for investments to develop tourism sites on the Jordanian Gulf of Aqaba and the southern parts of the Sinai peninsula, (located between Aqaba and the Sinai port of Nuweiba), will function under the umbrella of the \$50 million joint Jordanian-Egyptian holding company for investments and development.

Mr. Khatib told reporters during the signing ceremony that a joint committee will study the feasibility of the Jordanian-Egyptian company for tourism investments to define the minimum capital needed for its establishment, investment opportunities in tourism villages and construction. The joint committee is expected to forward its studies by March 1987, a month before the scheduled meetings of the joint higher committee. "After the joint higher committee meets, it will review the feasibility study prepared by the joint group and will take necessary actions," Mr. Khatib said.

He explained that other complementary institutions for printing joint publications, for developing means of tourism transport and for promotion will be set up along the sidelines of the joint Jordanian-Egyptian company for tourism investments.

Official estimates say that passenger traffic between Jordan and Egypt is on an equal footing with almost one million people travelling between both countries per year.

The five-day meeting also defined a joint strategy for marketing Jordan and Egypt as a package destination. Both sides agreed to hold follow-up meetings to exchange views on joint participation in international tourism exhibitions and seminars, exchanging tour weeks between each other, hold 14 educational and refresher courses for representatives of Jordanian and Egyptian tour operators and companies and printing a joint pamphlet on tourism sites and attractions as of the second half of 1987.

Jordan and Egypt also agreed to cooperate in opening tourism offices in foreign countries and said that concerned officials and sectors would prepare tours between Jordan and Egypt at

carriers was banned over the area in accordance with Arab measures to boycott Israel.

Captain Amin Al Hussein, the newly appointed director of the Civil Aviation Authority, said that several times Jordan had tried to convince Egypt to return to the pre-1967 flight route but that Cairo had disagreed for "military reasons." However, he said that the new step was a result of mutual and joint cooperation between the two countries.

Another topic on the meeting's agenda was to study means of facilitating the transfer of deposits held by Ala in Egyptian banks.

According to official information, a total of 3,298,707 million Egyptian pounds formed Ala's deposits in Egyptian banks until July 31, 1986. An Ala official told the Jordan Times that all problems impeding the transfer of these deposits have been tackled. "We agreed that certain proportions of our deposits in Egyptian banks would be transferred to Amman on a monthly basis," said the official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Jordan and Egypt also agreed to call on the national air carriers of both countries to cooperate in fields of joint operation and investments on existing long range flights and on projected future destinations to maximise operation costs and to increase revenues.

They suggested that both airlines should link Amman and Cairo with new touristic markets or places where Jordanian and Egyptian expatriates reside in large numbers.

Both sides agreed to facilitate the entry and exit procedures between the ports of Aqaba and Nuweiba and said they would give touristic groups a priority for entrance after a special bulletin including their names and other official identification has been processed ahead of their entry by the tour operators. They said that all procedures for the entry of touristic groups into Aqaba or Nuweiba would be completed on board the ferry, before it docks.

On customs clearing procedures to be adopted at the entry check points in both countries, the two sides said that for passengers travelling to Egypt, special forms for clearing the amounts of foreign currency being taken into and out of Egypt would be distributed and completed before the passengers' arrival. A joint committee will also be established to inspect cars and luggage entering both countries.

Possibilities of money exchange operations for passengers heading from Aqaba to Nuweiba might be conducted on board of the ship.

On legislation to be adopted for entry into Pharaoh's island, the two sides said that Jordanian tour operators or Jordanian nationals wishing to visit the island should complete a special form and present it to the Egyptian consulate one day prior to visiting the island.

Mr. Khatib told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that Jordan and Egypt will set up offices in the Jordanian and Egyptian Ministries of Tourism to follow-up on the implementation of all decisions taken during the joint meeting.

Mr. Khatib said that reasons for the successful outcome of the five-day meetings were largely due to the participation of the private sectors of the two countries in charting and formulating suggestions to draw up joint strategies for tourism cooperation between the two nations.



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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: Israel's cowardly act

ISRAEL's mass killing of Bir Zeit University students is a cowardly act against defenceless citizens and represents part of the Israeli conspiracy against the existence of the Palestinian people. It also is an organised act of terrorism directed by the Israeli authorities against the Arab population. The Israelis committed their crime this time in revenge of the killing of an Israeli youth a few weeks ago, but the killing of the Arab students was unprovoked, whereas the killing of the Israeli settler was in self-defence. Organised acts of terrorism against the Arab population has now become an official Israeli policy, and the mass killing of the Arab citizens is taking place before the eyes of the world and also those who have been trying to blame the Arabs for acts of terrorism. The killing of the Bir Zeit students on Thursday is a clear proof of Israel's determination to carry out its terrorist activity in the occupied territories in a bid to shake the will of the Arab citizens and to uproot them from their homeland. The killing calls for an intervention on the part of the international community and effective measures to put an end to Israel's atrocities and acts of terrorism.

Al Dustour: Israeli crimes

BIR Zeit town and university were Thursday the scene of a new Israeli crime committed against university students. The Israelis carried out their brutal attack on the students for no reason. This act shows to the world Israel's terrorist image and its determination to evict the Arab population from their homeland by force. Israel will be deceiving itself if it believes that through repressive measures against the Arab citizens it can succeed in stifling the voice of resistance, and through the killing of innocent people it can shake the will of the people who struggle for regaining their rights and their land. The killing of the university students in the occupied town of Bir Zeit comes in the wake of U.N. General Assembly resolutions that condemned Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territory and proves to the world that Israel scoffs at all resolutions and international laws and human values. Israel would not have been encouraged to pursue its criminal actions against the Arab population if there had been proof that the international community would take proper and drastic measures to deter such actions. Israel is continuing its arbitrary measures because it realises that the United Nations can only issue condemnation but can take no deterrent action. The world organisation is now called on to force Israel to respect the will and the resolutions of the international community, and unless this is done the world is bound to witness more and more atrocities against humanity.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israel continues aggression on Palestinians

ISRAEL'S continued aggression on the Arab population in the occupied territories and its shelling of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and the killing of university students are part of a conspiracy directed against the Arab Nation. This conspiracy can be aborted only through joint Arab action and a strong united Arab will. The Israelis are going ahead with their daily inhuman practices against the Arab population, employing American-made weapons to kill and maim Arab citizens inside and outside the occupied areas. They are killing innocent people in the camps and in educational institutions and are chasing the Palestinian people out of their land. At the same time the Israelis are pursuing their aggression on Iraq with total disregard to the Arab Nation which is now divided and in disarray. The only way to stop the common enemies from continuing their aggression, and deterring the aggressors from pursuing their expansionist design in our land lies in unity and joint action and the continued struggle for defending Arab homeland and Arab interests.

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: The West vs. the Arabs

FOR the third successive year the United Nations' General Assembly has called for an international conference to resolve the Palestine problem and demanded that the U.N. secretary general intensify his efforts to convene such conference. As usual, the United States and Israel opposed such a move while most of the European countries abstained from voting. Thus, the U.S. administration re-emphasises once again its hostile stand vis-a-vis an international conference at a time when it brags about its concern for establishing peace in the Middle East. Needless to say that such a negative stand towards the Arabs and immoral attitude towards the Gulf war are both aimed at keeping the Arab region on fire and charged with tension with the hope that the region will be torn apart and disintegrated so that American hegemony over Arab countries can be guaranteed. This American strategy underlines the fact that Washington still dreams of colonialism, but most importantly it means that peace is still far away from the Middle East and that the Arabs have no other alternative but to take up the struggle for defending their identity and their land. We are also astonished to see the European countries abstaining from a vote calling for the convening of an international conference because there could be no reasonable explanation for that. We are surprised at France's attitude in particular because it had earlier supported the Soviet Union's call for convening such a conference.

Al Dustour: Seeking Mideast peace

AT the end of the annual meeting of the United Nations' General Assembly, representatives of 123 nations demanded that an international conference should be held to resolve the Middle East problem. They also appealed to the U.N. secretary general to pursue his efforts for convening the conference in order to put an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict. This world-wide support for the conference is a big gain for the Arab cause and reflects the international community's desire to see peace prevailing in the Middle East and to see the Palestinians regaining their rights. The move projected to the world that only Israel and the United States stand alone in opposing such a conference. The countries of the European Community were divided among themselves and did not support the American and the Israeli stand. Those countries which abstained from voting on the move said that they were not against the idea of an international conference but that they first want all concerned parties to have closer views before a conference could be held. Thus we see that the idea of such a conference is gaining momentum all the time, and that most world nations have become convinced that only through such a conference can peace be achieved.

VIEW FROM AMMAN

In dealing with U.S., put your mouth where your money is

By Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber

FEW things in the Middle East make sense nowadays. They include American policy towards the Arab World and Arab reaction to that policy. In considering policies in the Middle East and Arab reaction to them, one is struck by a paradox that adds yet another dimension of illogic to an already illogical situation. Since 1970 the United States has, for all practical purposes, effectively excluded all other powers from interfering in the region's affairs, leaving for itself and Israel a free hand to do whatever they liked. Arab reaction continues to be just that, a reaction to stimuli caused by the so-called U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance. The stimuli are primarily designed to wear down and to sap the area's energies and to break down its resistance, its political will. The paradox is not easily amenable to analysis considering the fact that over the past sixteen years, as Arab financial power rose then collapsed, American power in the area continued on an upward trend. One would expect that as Arab financial power increased, Arab power should also have increased correspondingly, thus forcing some concessions from the West in general and the United States in particular. Several factors explain why this logical sequence of events did not take place.

Among these was the decline, disappearance underground, or eradication of progressive forces in the area. The 1967 Nasserite defeat was one reason, while the rise of the so-called "fundamentalist" groups culminating in the 1979 Iranian revolution was another. The splits within the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and its confrontations with other forces within the area, including some of the area's regimes, resulted in the reduction of its influence and stature. The Israeli destruction of Lebanon and the discrediting of Lebanon's once popular democratic and free spirit, in addition to the engagement of Iraq by Iran, were other contributing factors. The

1973 war which could have breathed some life into the progressive camp, ended up with the isolation of Egypt — once the backbone of Arab progressive forces — and the further decline and weakening of the progressive camp. Added to the above factors was the concentration of wealth in the hands of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf area, which allowed these states to have too prominent a role in the affairs of the region.

These factors added together strengthened the moderate Arab regimes and encouraged the politics of moderation in the area. This moderation, which increased after the initial rejectionism of the Arab summit in Khartoum, was not rewarded with understanding by the United States, however. Indeed, it would seem that as Arab politics moved away from radical rejectionism to moderation, American policy stiffened and hardened against it. The explanation for this phenomenon is simple. The input into the stream of American foreign policy and its making is a complex set of factors, some psychological, some domestic and some international.

When dealing with an Arab country or the Arabs collectively, the United States does not deal with them in the same way or on the same level as it does with other nations. Because of the complex domestic political system of the United States and the influence and prominence of Zionist groups, internally, its foreign policy becomes in effect a mirror reflecting that Zionist influence and its Israeli connection. The Zionist filter through which U.S. policy towards the Arab World must proceed prevents *a priori* any attempt at even-handedness. Psychologically the Zionists have convinced large segments of American public opinion that the Arabs in general and certain Arabs in particular fit into a certain negative image: terrorist, pro-Soviet, anti-Western, fanatic, despotic, unreasonable,

hedonistic in nature with a penchant for conspicuous consumption and ostentation. It is thus that the U.S. response to an Arab state moderate or otherwise is not similar to its response to any other country, with the exception of the Soviet Union where the Zionists have chosen a theme particularly appealing to the Americans: human rights.

The United States' view of the Arab World is seen through the distortion and the static caused by the Zionist influence. As a great and powerful nation the United States responds to stimuli that are real, not to vague or what it considers vague or romantic notions of right or wrong, justice or injustice. Within its borders the United States is a democracy, an open participatory system that is as open to Arab manipulation and influence as it is to Zionist, Greek, French, or any other.

Many Americans, some very influential, have repeatedly stated that their system is responsive to real pressure, not necessarily to concepts of justice or morality. The Zionists, because they are powerful in the domestic politics of America, have turned might into right. Instead of just simply blaming America for its lack of recognition of our right and lamenting our misfortune while blaming imperialism, colonialism, and Zionism, at the heart of the matter anyway, we should try to influence America and make it responsive by setting up inside its borders a real and powerful lobby similar to that of the Zionists. We should realise, like the Zionists do, that all creatures including societies are more responsive to pain than pleasure. We have the resources, human and material, to do so even when we are still consuming conspicuously. In dealing with the Americans we should heed their caveat: "Put your money where your mouth is."

Melilla Spaniards worried over future

By Francois Raitberger

MELILLA — Protests and demands for power-sharing by Muslim residents have led Spaniards in the disputed North African enclave of Melilla to wonder what the future has in store for them.

"What are we heading for?" asked a worried taxi driver after several thousand residents of Moroccan origin marched last month demanding Spanish citizenship and recognition of the Muslim character of the town, 12.3 square kilometre in area and held by Spain since 1497.

"This is either Spain or Morocco. If we have to leave, let the government tell us clearly," he said angrily.

Politicians voiced concern that unrest was playing into the hands of Morocco, which claims Spain's two enclaves on its northern coast — Melilla and Ceuta.

"Morocco was not involved at first, but it is behind (the movement) now — no one knows where this will end," said Luis Fernandez Munoz, leader of the right-wing Popular Alliance (AP) which overtook the ruling Socialists in last June's election as the enclave's main party.

Protests flared last year over a new aliens law making Melilla's many people of Moroccan origin who lack proper identity and residence papers liable to expulsion.

The outcry from the Muslim community forced the Spanish government to row back and offer to grant provisional identity documents while considering individual applications for citizenship.

But Muslim community leader Aomar Mohamedi Duda demanded full citizenship for all residents of Moroccan origin whose number he put at 27,000 against an official census of 17,000.

"We will not permit Spain to treat us as foreigners in our own country ... governing Melilla should be shared between Christians and Muslims through proportional representation," Duda said.

Politicians said Duda, a Spanish citizen himself, wanted his followers to secure voting rights in order to run for mayor next year with solid support. Loyalties in the 60,000-strong Spanish community are divided among several political parties.

Raising the stakes, Duda said he would take protests to the sister enclave of Ceuta, 500 kilometres to the west on the Straits of

Gibraltar, which has so far been spared trouble. Ceuta's Muslim community accepted the government proposals, but Duda accused its leader Ahmed Subaire of selling out and is promoting Hassan Mohamed Yassin as a more radical leader.

Chanting with the Melilla protesters "Ceuta, Melilla, united will never be defeated," Yassin said: "Ceuta and Melilla have the same problems."

Duda paid a discreet trip to Morocco last month, raising eyebrows in Madrid and questions over his intentions. Spanish officials denied press reports that he met King Hassan, but Fernandez said he had reliable information that the reports were correct.

King Hassan has said the enclaves must return to Morocco when Spain recovers Gibraltar from Britain.

But Jose Imbroda, leader of the Nationalist Union of the Melilla People (UPM), a political party in the enclave, said: "Spain is more keen on dropping us than Morocco on grabbing us."

He said transactions with the free port helped alleviate poverty in Melilla's Moroccan hinterland which was torn by riots two years ago.

Commerce is the main source of revenue for people in Melilla and for hundreds of Moroccans who cross into the enclave each day and return with a bagful of electronic gadgetry.

The uncontrolled influx of Moroccans into Melilla since Morocco's independence in 1956 led to the current dispute on citizenship. Some of those who arrived became Spanish, others were given identity cards and some got police residence permits — but many have no documents at all.

"My millions are useless," said shopkeeper Abdelkader Moh Mohamed, 66, who came to Melilla in 1932 and pays taxes on a declared fortune of 30 million pesetas (\$230,000). His police residence permit does not allow him to own property and he lives in a 40-square-metre rented flat — a lounge and a room for each of his two wives.

"We live in an apartheid society," Duda said. "There is no racial discrimination here," Fernandez said.

Spaniards and Muslims share bars and schools, but Muslims complained of patronising and off-handed treatment in everyday life.

Plot adds new dimensions to Egyptian problems

By John Rogers

CAIRO — The disclosure of an alleged Muslim fundamentalist plot to overthrow Egypt's government has added new dimensions to a nagging security problem in the most populous Arab state.

Four army officers are among 33 members of the outlawed Jihad (holy struggle) group who face trial before a state security court and could be jailed for life at hard labour if convicted, prosecutor-general Mohammed Al Gindi said Thursday.

It was the first sign of Jihad infiltration of the army since members, including some army officers, gunned down President Anwar Sadat in 1981.

The prosecutor's office did not say when the men were detained or make a direct link with earlier reported arrests of zealots campaigning for mainly-Muslim Egypt to be turned into an Islamic republic.

But the case appeared related to arrests six months ago, under emergency powers in force since Sadat's assassination, after several Cairo theatres and video shops were set on fire.

The "video shops" case was seen as a sign that Islamic fundamentalism still simmered among a small but determined group to whom Western-style entertainment is abhorrent.

Other fundamentalist incidents this year included arrests in Alexandria of people with grenades, accused of planning to sabotage the state radio station. Tension is notably high in the central city of Assuit.

Western diplomats say Muslim militancy does not appear to pose a major threat to Egypt's stability. But they warn that fundamentalists, though lacking an overt leader, or a thorough organisation, may try to take advantage if unrest flares for other reasons.

Authorities are worried about the impact of Egypt's economic problems, caused by heavy debt repayments amid slumping dollar earnings from oil, on the poor majority of its 51 million people who depend on low prices maintained through state subsidies.

President Hosni Mubarak, who was catapulted to power on Sadat's death, says he will not accept economic reforms sought by outside agencies like the International Monetary Fund if they would cause undue burden on the poor by raising prices.

He has taken a firm line with zealots and says he does not fear growing fundamentalism. "Extremism is found all over the region," Mubarak said in a magazine interview in July, adding that it was on the rise in Israel and several Arab states.

A senior official said there had been a revival of religion in Egypt and other countries, but it had to be distinguished from fanaticism, radicalism and violence — which would not be tolerated.

The persistence of the problem

in Egypt was indicated by Mubarak's disclosure in the July interview that some of those arrested in the "video shops" affair were among Jihad members acquitted in the Sadat case.

Five Jihad zealots were executed in 1982 for the assassination. Of 302 fundamentalists charged with related offences, 16 were sentenced to hard labour for life and more were jailed for lesser terms, but over 170 were acquitted.

Disclosing evidence for the indictments announced Thursday, the prosecutor's office said first hints of the alleged plot dated back to 1984.

Mubarak's answer to the demand for sharia (Islamic law) is to reject violence and point out that Islamic jurisprudence is the main basis of Egypt's laws.

Islam is already the state religion of the country, which has a Christian minority of more than 10 per cent.

Vietnamese Communists meet to decide economic reforms

By Tom Heneghan

BANGKOK — After more than a year of bitter internal struggles, Vietnam's ruling Communist Party holds its national congress this month to approve urgent reforms for the country's economy.

The congress, the sixth since Ho Chi Minh founded the party in 1930, will mark a victory for pragmatic reformers over hardliners favouring orthodox Communism in the impoverished country, Western diplomats and Vietnam watchers in Bangkok say.

It will also be the occasion for a review of Hanoi's foreign policy, which has led to an eight-year war in Kampuchea, tension with China, dependence on Moscow and isolation from the West.

The long-delayed congress is due to open on December 15. Reports in the official press have hinted at possible changes in the decision-making politburo, the oldest of the Communist world's gerontocracies with an average age around 70.

However, Hanoi appears likely to stick with the same team that led it to victory over France and the United States in 30 years of war.

The party's leadership dilemma was complicated by the death last July of Le Duan, the party's second leader after the revered Ho Chi Minh died in 1969.

President Truong Chinh, the 79-year-old party ideologue, took over in a move seen here as putting both economic reform and more youthful leadership in doubt.

Chinh resolved the fierce internal debate over reform in October when he admitted defeat in the face of rampant inflation, growing corruption and persistent market shortages.

"We have been at a loss, unable to find effective measures," he said in a speech that also revealed Hanoi might lose its massive Soviet aid because it was wasting so much.

"Only by renovating our ways of thinking and doing things ... will we be able to extricate ourselves from the current difficult situation."

The reformers, led by politburo members with ties to what was South Vietnam before Hanoi reunified the country in 1975, argue for more decentralised management, a profit motive to encourage workers and more scope for the private sector.

According to Douglas Pike, an American Vietnam expert from the University of California at Berkeley, the reformist line has won out because the economy is in such dire straits that all party leaders agreed, "politics as usual cannot go on."

Eleven years after the war, Vietnam suffers from inflation running at over 100 per cent — some estimates put it at several times that level — and lives off Soviet aid of over \$1 billion a year, he told journalists here last month.

Markets have just about enough food to feed the population but the people do not earn enough to buy it, Western envoys in Hanoi say. Most city dwellers have at least two jobs.

Hardest hit by the soaring inflation are civil servants who earn only 400 dong a month —

five dollars at the currency's recently devalued rate — but less than one dollar on the black market, recent visitors to Hanoi say.

Politburo member Nguyen Van Linh said in a speech last month that public discontent was rising and the party had to respond with reforms rather than just political rhetoric.

Linh, 72, leads a reform group including vice-premier Vo Chi Cong and state planning commission chairman Vo Van Kiet and is seen as a front-runner if Chinh gives up the party leadership.

While Chinh appears set to stay, Prime Minister Phan Van Dong, 80, is reported to be ill and ready to retire, diplomats say.

Although the envoys expect little change at the top, the central committee could see an influx of new members reflecting a leadership turnover at the local level.

Because it clearly impinges on economic growth, Hanoi's foreign policy should also come under review at the congress.

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مكتبة من اجل

A tale of a man and his fight for the sacred land

By Josephine Zamaniri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "The land for us is an amanah (God's trust)," says Palestinian farmer Mr. Sabri Gharib, "we are entrusted with its care and must pass the land intact to our children." Mr. Gharib has struggled to uphold this amanah against all the formidable force of the Israeli military occupation machine in the West Bank, who since 1979 has waged constant attempts to confiscate much of his 112 dunum farm.

Perched on the high craggy mountain peaks near the village of Beit Ijza, the Gharib lands fall between the Israeli Hadasha settlement on the east side of the mountain and the village on the west. Mr. Gharib's patch of Palestine is "beautiful, the air is fresh and the soft spring grass vividly green and the soil fertile," he laments in a moment of silence, his eyes remembering each clod of turf, every peak and gully. "But," he adds, "all of Palestine is beauty."

The small, sturdy built farmer sits quietly discussing his problem. He has a ready wit and speaks in the colourful rhetoric shared by Arabs who work the land. He rarely gestures allowing his fluent words to illustrate the disasters that have overcome himself and his family. His clothes are neatly pressed and finely mended by a careful wife and he wears the traditional hatta with pride.

For the last seven years Mr. Gharib has thwarted every Israeli attempt to confiscate his land. The cost to him and his family, a wife, his sister and his twelve children, has been enormous both financially and morally.

The establishment of the Jewish Hadasha settlement in 1979 started Mr. Gharib's chain of disasters. The land has been his family's for more generations than he remembers. "We paid taxes under the Turks and the British," he adds. His house, situated upon part of the land was constructed after receiving an Israeli building permit. However Israeli expediency coupled with the ever present desire for settler expansion ignored the historical, legal proprietorship of Mr. Gharib.

In the beginning of 1980 "I noticed that the settlement fence was two dunum inside my land. I went to the military governor of Ramallah to protest and I got a written order from him allowing me to work my land. I still have the permit," says the softly spoken farmer. Sometime later he, his wife and son Mahmoud were working the land, "thirteen settlers came towards us, ordering us off the land and threatening us with a gun." The incident alarmed him and he consulted two lawyers who advised him to initiate legal proceedings against the settlers. Several days later he received a

letter from the Israeli military governor in Ramallah offering to purchase the four dunum next to the settlement which, according to the document, would be used for the construction of a reservoir for the settlement. He took the letter to his lawyer who obtained an order from the high court delaying the enforced sale of the land. A few days later surveyors arrived to measure the property and the day after they brought bulldozers and started construction of a road through Mr. Gharib's property.

At first the Israeli military government alleged the land had been purchased by Israeli settlers in 1921. However no maps or plans of the time prove this to be true. Later the Israelis changed tactics and argued the land intended for expropriation (25 dunum) had not been used or planted and was therefore government land. Clearly this was untrue as Mr. Gharib had tilled the soil for many years.

At the end of 1980 the farmer's lawyers advised him that the 25 dunum could not be used by either him or the settlers until the objections committee (composed of reserve Israeli army officers) resolved the matter. Mr. Gharib abided by the decision and set about planting the rest of his farm with barley.

In June 1981 he brought a bulldozer to work his land. Shortly after a group of border police arrived and ordered him to stop working and later took him overnight to the Ramallah military headquarters. After his release he again started working his land with the help of his wife. Again the police forced him to go to the military headquarters but this time left him standing outside in the cold. With his identity card confiscated, he was ordered to return to his village and report the following day with his permit from the building and organisation committee. He was surprised by the demand as such permits are issued for construction of buildings not for permission to work the land.

The next day he started working but was again harassed by the border police for a third time and was kept in prison for 24 hours. His lawyers obtained a temporary order stating that he should not be harassed or arrested without formal charges. He continued working the land except for the 25 dunum. Sometime later an Israeli named Eli ordered Mr. Gharib to go to the military headquarters of Ramallah. When he asked his son Mahmoud to return the tools to the house, the Israeli promptly started shooting at the boy and both father and son were forced to accompany the Israeli to Ramallah. Throughout the journey Mr. Gharib was threatened and his son was abandoned half way and forced to return on foot to his village. Mr.

Gharib was imprisoned and told he would have to spend 28 days in jail. His wife contacted their lawyer and after nine days he was released on bail.

The Israeli Eli later raised a case against Mr. Gharib claiming that, "I did not obey his orders," says the Palestinian farmer sweeping his usually motionless hands in a downward gesture of disgust. Eli later brought "a case against me claiming that I had not the right to be living in my house on my land as it was Jewish property." Mr. Gharib ignored the order, "as the house was clearly mine and built on my farm." Eli persistently returned to the Palestinian farmer's land for about ten days, "harassing me and threatening to demolish my house." Finally Eli brought a written warning for the demolition of the Gharib house. "My lawyers however obtained an order preventing demolition," recalls Mr. Gharib.

Later a group of Israeli soldiers appeared with the director of absentee property and told Mr. Gharib that 45 dunum, next to the contested 25 dunum, had not been tilled since 1967 and was therefore government land. "Clearly," he says, "they were determined by any means to take my land from me, as I had planted and tilled that soil every year."

Eli again returned and, "attempted to chase me off my land." He later arrived with a group of Israeli soldiers who tried to force Mr. Gharib to sign a survey and aerial photograph of the area. He refused and gave the picture to his lawyer who obtained a high court permission to till the land excluding the 25 dunums.

So the middle aged farmer set about working the soil, this time planting vines. Three soldiers arrived and later some settlers ordering Mr. Gharib off his land. When he refused, one of the soldiers kicked him and the other two beat his son Mahmoud. "We refused to move and the soldiers started shooting in the air," he adds obviously disturbed by the memory of one of his children suffering such physical abuse.

After the incident Mr. Gharib went to see his lawyers. However, during his absence an Israeli came to his house claiming to be an assistant of the military governor and took two of his children to the Ramallah military headquarters, an incident that shocked both the Gharib parents.

His lawyer advised him to obtain medical reports as to his and his son's injuries — a concussion and broken hand for the father and injuries to the spinal chord for the boy. Mr.

Gharib reported the attacks to the police only to be told that the settlers were bringing a suit against him over the fight. "But," he says, "they were seven and I was only one with a lad and it was they who came to fight me."

On November 2, 1981, while one of his sons was tilling the 45 dunum, an Israeli officer entered the property and struck the boy across the face. The lad ran for protection of the house and when Mr. Gharib came to his rescue the officer ordered the two to the Ramallah military headquarters where yet again the farmer's identity card was confiscated.

Harassment continued and in April 1984 the Israeli military objections committee reiterated its decision that Mr. Gharib's property is "state land." A few days later his lawyers withdrew from the case after threats from the settlers.

Palestinian lawyer Jonathon Kutab then took over the legal battle. Meanwhile Mr. Gharib had petitioned the high court to reverse the decision of the military objections committee. In April 1986 the court upheld the previous decision.

With the exhaustion of so many legal avenues, lawyer Kutab advised Mr. Gharib to petition the court to lease his land back to him rather than the settlers as the Palestinian farmer had lived on the land for a far longer period than the settlers.

The entire calamity has obviously affected the small farmer as his livelihood is denied him and two thirds of his land is virtually confiscated. He has been forced to work as a labourer to support his family and his eldest son left school early to assist the family too. But Sabri Gharib remains far from a broken man. "I will never leave my land," states the indomitable farmer. "I will die before they move me." "The daily existence of the family on the third of the remaining land stands as a testament to their extraordinary resilience. Fences erected by settlers separate their house from the toilet and parts of the fences are as close as three metres to their dwelling.

Mr. Gharib's wife remains as steadfast as her husband. "Whenever she sees intruders on our land she would like to swallow them," says her husband.

The enormity of his problem sometimes seems overwhelming to Mr. Gharib. "But still we have to live," he adds, "the land for us is a sacred trust, we will hand it on to our children and our grandchildren."

7 days in Romania

By Khaled Mahadin

GUESTS at the Bucharest Hotel in the Romanian capital are generally impressed by the exquisite crystal chandeliers hanging from the ceiling of the main hall and in the lobbies and corridors around, but they are equally surprised to see that only four or five lamps out of a total of 36 in each chandelier are lit on permanent basis.

This practice has been maintained since 1982 when the hotel was inaugurated. Visitors and guests entering the hotel's dining room notice that it is also lit by faint lights, consuming as little energy as possible in accordance with a state-sponsored programme for saving energy. Going out onto the streets, visitors to this Central European country are met by a similar sight, since the municipal and other concerned authorities are economising in lighting the streets, stores, restaurants and other businesses and public places. Also in line with this energy-saving programme, followed throughout the country, stores do not open their doors before 10 in the morning and they close by six in the evening. The faint light in shops and public stores makes it a bit difficult for customers to distinguish colours, but having become accustomed to the practice, Romanians regard this as a fact of life and accept the energy rationalisation programme for what it is.

What should be pointed out, however, is the fact that Romania produces far more electric energy than it actually consumes, spending a portion of it mainly on industry and selling the surplus to other neighbouring European nations. In this way Romania has been able to raise badly needed hard currency for paying back part of its estimated \$17 billion debt. Romanians now speak proudly of their achievement, but they also admit that it is taking them a great deal of sacrifice to make a real accomplishment. They say in a few years time, the young Romanian generation will reap the good fruit of these austere measures and the benefits of today's hardships and economic programmes. They maintain that there is certainly no miracle in their achievement but rather some common sense, because they believe one should refrain from spending electric energy lavishly on unnecessary things, lighting the streets and public places day and night, while the money could be saved for more important things in life. A Romanian journalist told me that it is really pointless for someone to spend money on buying a neck-tie when his own feet are deep in cold and freezing snow.

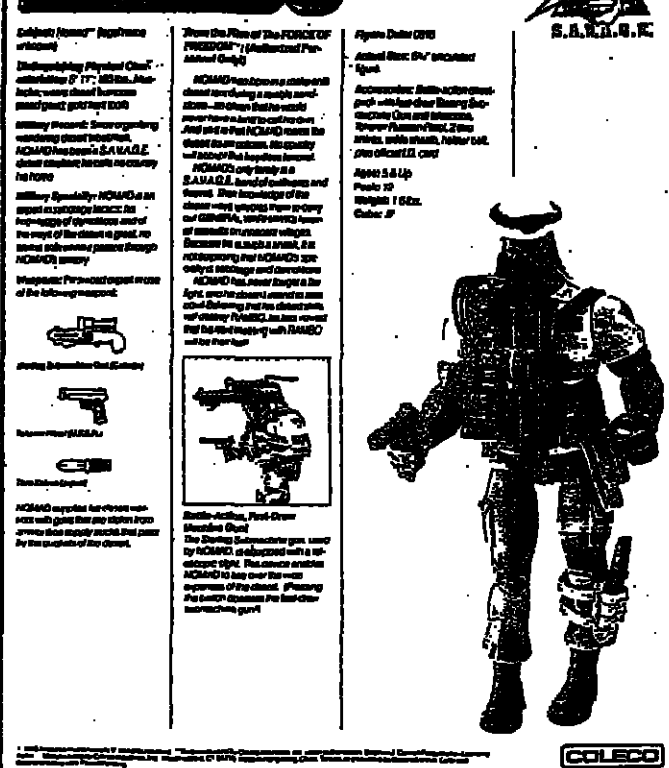
This Romanian experiment of which many people abroad are unaware is worth studying by economists and planners alike. The Romanian experiment highlights the principle which calls on each generation to shoulder its own share of sacrifice for its descendants. If one generation chooses to plunder everything without any thought for the future, it will be practically exercising a real act of sabotage against the nation to which it belongs. Bright lighting of tall buildings and streets by night can never be of any good to the country nor can it remove the darkness from the hearts of its depressed and needy people; and extravagant spending on trivial things, is detrimental to national interest because it would be at the expense of the country's future.

In accordance with the official energy saving policy, Romanian Television does not operate more than two hours every evening, of which half an hour is dedicated for children, another half hour for news and the rest for political programmes or documentaries. In this way, the government in Romania tries to help the people avoid the negative influence of Western style films of crime and violence which cause damage to society in Third World countries, Romanian officials say.

But in Romania one can go to the cinema and watch movies that are of course subject to censorship, a practice required for providing protection to the minds of the general public specially the young generation.

However, guests at big Romanian hotels are saved the trouble of going to the cinema as they can watch movies with English language subtitles in their rooms.

RAMBO



Children's toys: No place for Arab bashing

THE American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), has activated its sixty-one chapters to join several peace and justice groups in a nationwide pre-Christmas protest against the "Nomad" doll.

The "Nomad" doll, a war toy in the "Rambo" doll collection, is manufactured by the Hartford-based Coleco Industries.

ADC, the largest grassroots organisation of Arab-Americans in the U.S., has joined the American Friends Service Committee, Mobilisation for Survival, War Resisters League and the Network for Peace and Justice in the Middle East, in demanding that Coleco discontinue production of "Nomad" and other war toys.

Coleco's promotional material describes the "Nomad" figure, clad in an Arab headpiece and wearing a nametag in Arabic, as a "marauding Bedouin," a "desert chieftain," a "heartless terrorist," a "sneak," and as the leader of "a band of cutthroats and thieves" who engage in "terrorist assaults on innocent villages."

Nomad is a crude example of ethnic defamation targeted at the most impressionable segment of American society — children aged five and up.

In trading on the hate and prejudice against Arabs generated among adults over the past several years, Coleco is encouraging the perpetuation of such racist stereotypes among a new generation of young Americans.

According to Dr. Arnold Goldstein, Director of The Centre For Research and Aggression at the University of Syracuse, "the degree that youngsters are learning to take pleasure from aggression decreases their ability to learn empathy, negotiation, and cooperation."

ADC is alarmed that Coleco would choose to further dehumanise Arabs at a time when Arab-Americans are experiencing a rising tide of discrimination and violence in this country. War toys such as "Nomad" promote hate and prejudice. In so doing they help to foster a hostile anti-Arab social climate that prompted FBI Director William Webster to proclaim last December that Arab-Americans had entered a "zone of danger."

The psychological and emotional well-being of America's children is as worthy of protection as is their physical safety. In that spirit, ADC will appeal to parents to return "Nomad" dolls that are received as gifts by their children.

Working through Danish agents, SOE had engineered the overthrow of a collaborationist government, and brought Denmark into the war. The story is told with the use of unique film shot during the Occupation by resistance workers.

10:20 Magnum

Mon. — Dec. 8, 1986

8:30 No Place Like Home

9:10 The Consultant

Extension of Credit

Following Alloway's murder, Webb enlists the help of a bright young computer graduate, Jake Kennedy, who, examining data from the bank computer, pieces together the jigsaw of Alloway's fraud.

10:20 Strangers and Brothers

In a series of secret meetings, Lewis and Margaret's relationship is kindled anew. Realising that Lewis has now laid the ghost of his first wife to rest, Margaret offers to become his lover. Lewis rejects the idea — it must now be all or nothing, himself or Geoffrey.

Tue. — Dec. 9, 1986

8:30 Music Box

9:30 Yes Prime Minister

The Snake Screen

The prime minister is in favour of a health minister's plan to abolish smoking by excessive taxation. The civil service, however, is horrified that the government will lose billions in tobacco revenue, and calls in the tobacco lobby to prevent it.

10:20 Dempsey and Makepeace

Man Trap

Wed. — Dec. 10, 1986

8:30 Three's Company

9:00 Doc. — Architecture At The Crossroads

Texas — Instant Cities

Texas issues more building permits each year than any other

state in the U.S. Houston and Dallas have consequently become the most exciting cities in which to look at instant architecture.

9:30 Brat Farrar

After Farrar presented himself to Mr. Sandal, the Ashby solicitor, he eventually convinces him that he is indeed Patrick. Simon Ashby is understandably more reluctant to accept him. However, aunt Bea Ashby, the younger twins, Ruth and Jane and their elder sister, Eleanor, soon welcome Brat into the family.

10:20 New Mini-Series

Rosnoak

Rosnoak is a three-part drama mini-series about the Rosnoak Voyages, the first prolonged encounters between Englishmen and Indians on American soil. Between 1584 and 1590 close to 250 people from England risked their lives to explore unknown lands across the Atlantic Ocean. On reaching the "New World" these adventurers and settlers came into contact with several different tribes of Algonquian-speaking Indians who had lived in the eastern woodlands of North America for over a thousand years.

Thur. — Dec. 11, 1986

8:30 Check It Out

9:10 Falcon Crest

10:20 Feature Film

The Heroes of Telemark

Starring: Kirk Douglas, Richard Harris

The Germans established a factory in Norway during World War II to produce heavy water for the manufacture of atomic bombs. The national resistance in Norway plots to attack the factory and destroy it.

Fri. — Dec. 12, 1986

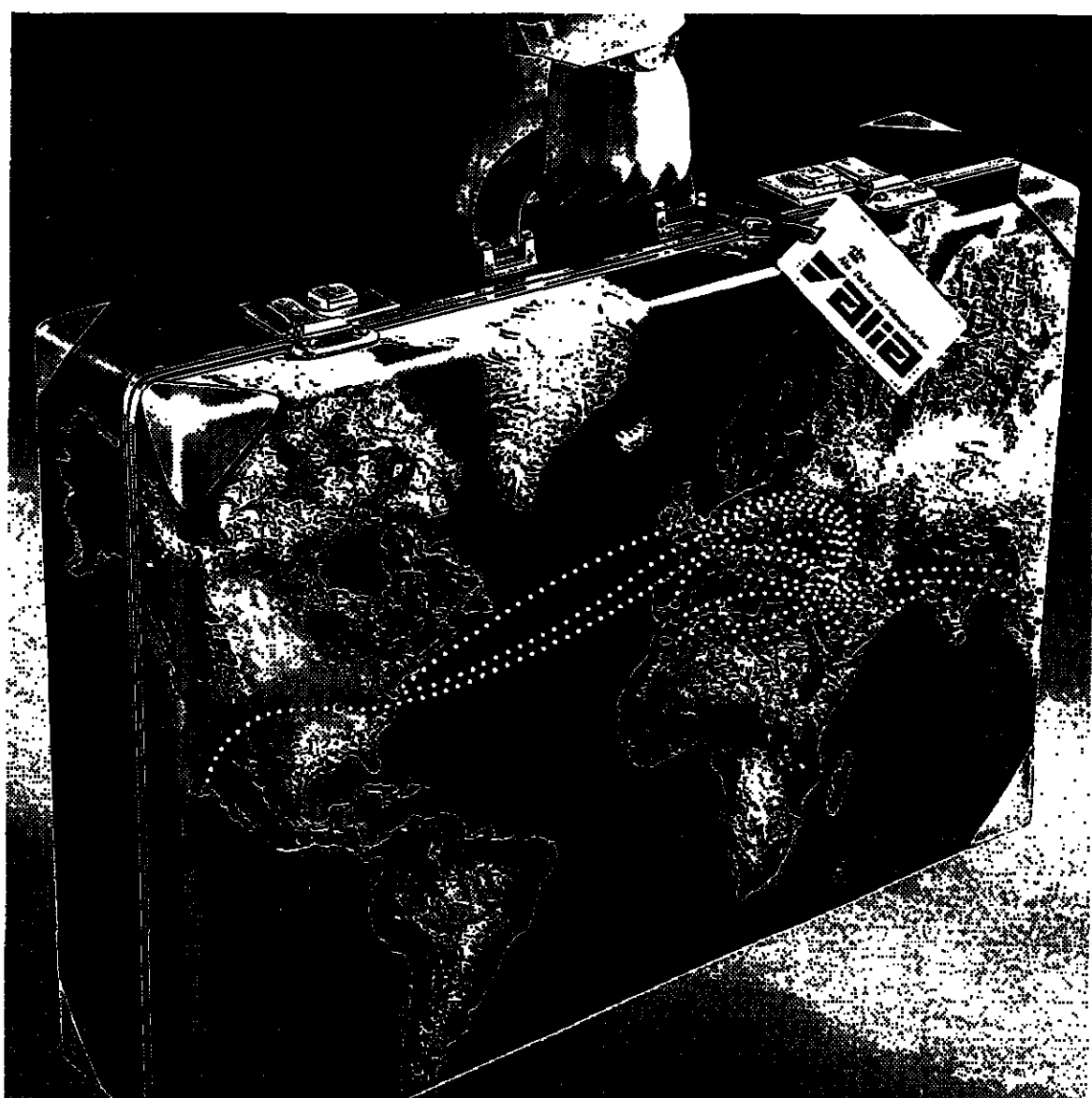
9:10 Best Seller

Once An Eagle

10:20 Sherlock Holmes

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Defending champion Lendl advances in Masters tourney

NEW YORK (R) — Ivan Lendl, favourite, top seed and defending champion, eased a step nearer his fourth Masters Tennis title when he defeated Ecuador's Andres Gomez 6-3, 7-5 in his opening match of the \$500,000 tournament.

The Czechoslovak, appearing in the first of his three first phase round-robin matches, never looked in danger throughout the tie as he pencilled his name into Sunday's semifinal line-up.

In a later match, third-seeded Mats Wilander defeated fellow-Swede Joakim Nystrom, seeded seventh, 6-7, (5-7), 6-3, 6-3.

Earlier, Stefan Edberg moved closer to securing his place in the last four by fighting back to beat Frenchman Yannick Noah 4-6, 6-3, 7-6 and score his second win of the tournament following his win over Gomez.

Lendl, making his seventh consecutive appearance in the Masters, having reached the final on every other occasion, captured the first set from his eighth-seeded opponent with ease on Thursday night.

But Lendl faltered in the second

set. He served a double fault in the seventh game to present Gomez with break point and then yielded the break on a backhand error.

Ahead 4-3, Gomez served confidently for a 5-3 lead but after Lendl held for 5-4 it was the Ecuadorian's turn to stumble.

Trailing 15-40 on his own serve, Gomez surrendered his break advantage with a forehand error and then smashed his racket in disgust only to receive a warning for equipment abuse from the umpire.

Lendl held for a 6-5 lead and then broke Gomez again in the 12th game to clinch the tie on his second match point.

Afterwards Lendl said: "It wasn't that he gave it to me, I played some good points. I was quick and strong. Maybe my groundstrokes were not as good as those at the U.S. Open, but they

will come."

As the final player of the eight-man field to qualify, Gomez was not expected to give top-seeded Lendl much of a challenge. But he fought bravely from the baseline in a bid to match the power of Lendl's groundstrokes.

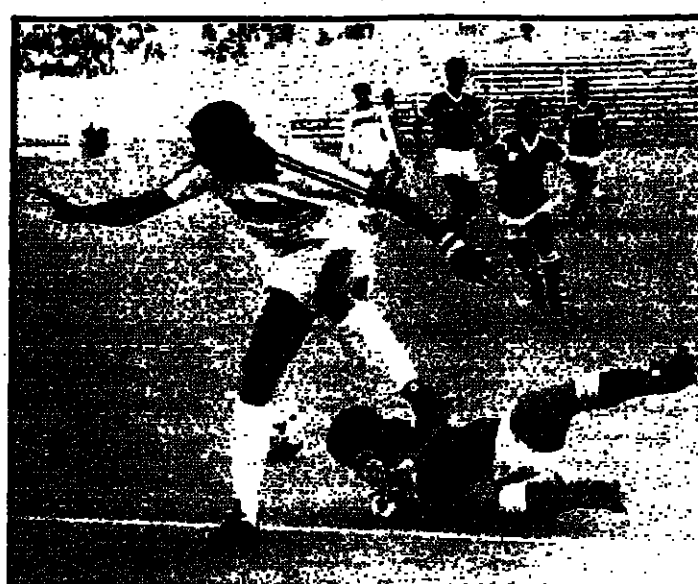
Lendl must next take his heavy artillery into battle against Edberg, the fourth seed.

The Swede's victory over Noah was his fifth in five meetings with the Frenchman. But fifth-seeded Noah may long rue the match point he let slip when he led 6-5 in the third set.

Edberg saved it with a backhand volley and went on to win the match in the tiebreaker as Noah watched his forehand half-volley drop into the net.

The Wilander-Nystrom match was a long battle from the baseline on the slow, carpet court. Wilander let the first set slip away in the tiebreaker but came back strongly in the last two sets.

The third seed served out the match, winning it with a high forehand volley.



SOCCER ACTION APLENTY: Three Premier Division games were played Friday in Jordan. At Amman Stadium, Al Ahli and Al Jazeera drew 0-0. Al Qozazi and Al Nasr drew by the same score in Zarqa. And in Irbid, Al Hussein tied Al Qadisia 1-1. In the photo of the game held in Amman, Al Jazeera striker, Amjad Dhiabat, tumbles to the ground as Al Ahli's defender, Amir Munnib, jumps over him. Al Jazeera wanted a penalty shot, charging that Munnib tripped up Dhiabat who was closing on the Al Ahli goal, but the referee disagreed. None of the games, however, effected the standings at the top of the table. Al Faisali leads with 20 points, followed by Al Duffatah with 18, and Al Ramtha with 17 (Photo by Abu Siman).

Madrid match is pick of Euro league programme

LONDON (R) — Champion Real Madrid's travels across Madrid to the Vicente Calderon Stadium this weekend knowing it will do well to repeat its 1-0 league victories of the past two seasons against defensively-minded Atletico.

Atletico owes its fourth place in the table to a dull and unimaginative approach which has made it few friends and cost coach Vicente Miera his job a month ago after the club's second-round exit from the UEFA Cup.

But it has yet to lose at home in the league, conceding just four goals in its eight matches at the Vicente Calderon.

Despite losing his place in the national squad, fullback Pedro Tomas remains as effective as ever in the Atletico defence while sweeper Juan Arceche's solid tackling has finally brought him international recognition at the age of 29.

Real, in second place behind Barcelona, is strengthened by the return of midfielder Ricardo Gallego. He injured an ankle three weeks ago but has recovered after flying to Amsterdam to see a

doctor recommended by Real's Dutch coach Leo Beenhakker.

Barcelona travels to Ossuna, one place off the bottom, but coach Terry Venables will be wary of over-confidence.

The Catalans' one defeat of the season was by Real Murcia, then bottom of the table. Ossuna was the first to beat Real Madrid who never came to terms with the hostile crowd in Pamplona.

In France, league leader Marseille faces Brest still without several key players, although this does not seem to dent its power as shown by last weekend's 4-0 thrashing of champion Paris Saint-Germain.

Bordeaux will try to recover from its surprise defeat last week at Saint Etienne in a home game against lowly Lille.

International forward Jose Toure has restarted training after months of injury but is still unlikely to play until after the winter break which begins on Dec. 21.

Fellow international Jean Tigana looks set to play despite fitness worries. Bordeaux, in second place only a point ahead of Monaco, needs two points to pull level with Marseille.

Reigning champion Bayern Munich aims to go into the mid-winter break as the West German league leader after its weekend visit to Gelsenkirchen to play Schalke.

The season reaches its halfway stage on Saturday before breaking until Feb. 21. Bayern, who went top last weekend, is only one point clear of Bayer Leverkusen and Hamburg SV and is concerned about its failure to score regularly.

Finnish pair duel in rally

TACOMA, Washington (R) — World rivals Juha Kankkunen and Markku Alen of Finland emerged from the opening day of their battle for Olympus Rally supremacy separated by a mere four seconds.

Kankkunen, aiming to finish this year's championship with a fourth victory in his factory-entered Peugeot 205 Turbo, and Alen, campaigning a works Lancia Delta, left the rest trailing on the first five stages of the four-day test.

Top American driver John Buffum was third in a privately-entered Audi Sport Quattro, one minute 39 seconds behind Alen. He was being pressed hard by Sweden's Lars Eric Torph in a Toyota Celica.

The event, the first time the World Rally Championship has visited the United States, marks the end of the supercar era, rallying's equivalent of Formula One. The enormously powerful cars are banned next year.

But the driver's title — just one point separates leader Alen from Kankkunen — may not be settled on the forest tracks south of Seattle unless Kankkunen wins.

That is because the sport's governing body meet in Paris on Dec. 18 to rule on Peugeot's disqualification from the San Remo Rally in Italy in October. A recent International Automobile Federation appeal tribunal ruled that organisers were wrong to eject the French team for an alleged technical infringement.

Jahangir beats Norman again

MUSCAT (R) — Jahangir Khan trounced Ross Norman 9-3, 9-2, 9-1 in the Al Falaj Squash Grand Prix final.

It was Jahangir's second win over Norman since the New Zealander broke the Pakistani's 5½ year unbeaten run by taking his world crown in Toulouse last month.

The contest lasted 53 minutes Thursday night, but Norman always struggled to match the cool, near-faultless play of his opponent.

Long, powerful rallies kept Norman at the back of the court for most of the match with Jahangir seizing every chance to produce some mercilessly executed drop shots.

Last week, the world's top two clashed in the final of the Swiss Masters where Jahangir first tasted revenge after his defeat in France.

Norman said: "Jahangir had a point to prove and he has got a point to prove for the next 12 months."

"I played well here until the final. It was a hot ball, a hot court. I could have played better. It's not my best."

Pakistan edges India to place 2nd in cricket

SHARJAH, United Arab Emirates (R) — Pakistan staged a dramatic recovery to defeat arch-rival India by three wickets Friday to secure second place in the Four-Nations Champions Trophy Cricket Tournament.

Set a modest target of 145 runs for victory, Pakistan slumped from 51 without loss to 65 for six. But it then scraped home to victory with nine balls to spare through all-rounder Manzoor Elahi, who hit an unbeaten 50 and earned the man of the match award.

Manzoor played some bold strokes, twice lofting spinner Ravi Shastri for towering sixes and dealing roughly with Roger Binny and Kapil Dev.

Pakistan had seemed to be strolling to victory when left-arm spinner suddenly brought the Indians among the 23,000-strong crowd to their feet by taking three wickets in four balls.

He dismissed Shaohid Mohammed and Javed Miandad with successive balls. Imran Khan

saved the hat-trick but lost his wicket next ball. Maninder finished with four for 22 from his nine overs.

Manzoor and Ejaz Ahmed carried the score to 108 before the latter holed out to Maninder off Madan Lal. But that ended the Indian comeback as Manzoor and Salim Yousuf steered their side home.

India, sent in to bat, began disastrously with Imran playing havoc with the new ball. In an inspired spell, he sent back Gavaskar, Srikanth and Ramn Lamba for only 16 runs.

The Indians lost half their wickets for 42 but an entertaining sixth wicket stand of 68 between Kapil Dev and Azharuddin checked the slide and gave their bowlers some hope.

Second place in the tournament was worth \$20,000 to the Pakistanis. The West Indies earlier won the tournament with a victory over fourth-placed Sri Lanka.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

UAE's Sulayem wins Dubai rally

DUBAI (R) — Middle East racing champion Mohammed Ibn Sulayem of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) fought back against a heavy penalty to win the Dubai International Motor Rally Friday. Oman's Tony Georgiou led the race until a broken prop shaft set back his Nissan 240 in the 24th of 30 stages, marking a second day of mishaps as drivers raced through 272.8 kilometres, mostly on salt flats near Jebel Ali on the UAE coast. Former Middle East champion Saeed Al Hajri of Qatar had to withdraw when he crashed his Porsche 911 into a boulder with a four-minute lead in the sixth stage. Only 18 of the 48 starters, from eight countries, crossed the finish line.

Robson signs new contract

LONDON (R) — England manager Bobby Robson has finally signed a new contract with the Football Association (F.A.) which means he will be in charge throughout the 1990 World Cup in Italy.

Anti-apartheid tour launched

WASHINGTON (R) — Boxing promoter Don King Thursday gave \$100,000 to the TransAfrica Anti-apartheid group, launching a \$1 million fund-raising campaign intended to counter lobbying by the South African government. King, promoter of several heavyweight boxing champions and singer Michael Jackson's 1984 concert tour, will head the money-raising campaign, which will include concerts next June. King described the planned event as a "concert of liberty" and said it would feature singers Melba Moore and Michael Jackson and the rock group New Edition.

Retired goalie Jennings honoured

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP) — Some 25,000 fans and former stars of British soccer turned out to honour Pat Jennings, the Northern Ireland goalkeeper, who holds the world record for international appearances. Now retired, the 41-year-old goalkeeper made a series of brilliant saves as a Jennings team lost 0-1 to an International XI at Windsor Park on Wednesday.

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THE REPORT

(Arabic)

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.4258/68	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3802/07	Canadian dollars
	1.9970/80	West German marks
	2.2572/82	Dutch guilders
	1.6680/90	Swiss francs
	41.50	Belgian francs
	6.5450/5500	French francs
	1384/1385	Italian lire
	162.60/70	Japanese yen
	6.9250/9300	Swedish crowns
	7.5650/5700	Norwegian crowns
	7.5400/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	388.10/388.60	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities continued mixed throughout the afternoon session but some issues were tending to move higher following the firmer opening on Wall Street, dealers said.

After a small recovery at mid-morning, the market was again unimpressed by news that the department of trade is to start an investigation, at the company's request, into the shareholder membership of Consolidated Goldfields.

Cons Gold was quoted at a late 639, a penny lower on the day after an early high of 660p and a low, just after the DTI statement, of 620p. At 1530 GMT Friday, the FTSE 100 share index was up just 0.5 at 1,610.6.

Standard Chartered gained 11p to 778 following a denial of recent market rumours of irregularities in share dealings in connection with Lloyds' unsuccessful bid for Standard earlier this year.

Dealers also noted vague speculation in some quarters that Lloyds was preparing to bid for Standard again but they pointed out that under takeover rules, Lloyds, whose bid failed in July, must wait 12 months before making another approach.

African leaders postpone plans for tariff cuts

ADDIS ABABA (R) — East and southern African states dropped plans Thursday to cut tariffs on regional trade by 25 per cent, saying they would await the outcome of fresh studies on creating a free-trade zone by 1992.

A summit of 14 member states of the preferential trade area (PTA) in Addis Ababa also decided on a watered-down version of an emergency programme to mitigate the effect on frontline states of possible economic sanctions against South Africa.

A final communiqué from the two-day PTA summit said leaders of the countries stretching from Ethiopia to Lesotho had overturned ministerial decision to carry out the 25 per cent reduction.

PTA Secretary General Bax Nonvete told reporters the decision meant that the summit had adopted a joint stand on the

cut. At a preparatory ministerial meeting earlier in the week, Ethiopia opted out of the reduction while most other members said they would go ahead regardless.

The African leaders — from Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, the Comoros, Malawi, Rwanda, Somalia and Swaziland — said measures should be taken to reduce dependence on South Africa and to protect sensitive installations in frontline states.

Mr. Nonvete said the ministers had already deleted a proposal that PTA states should send military personnel and equipment to guard roads, airports, railways and power plants.

Other parts of the emergency programme propose finding alternative markets and trade routes for black-ruled African countries whose trade now goes

largely through South African outlets. It suggests eliminating South African tourism and facilities on non-PTA airlines that now land at PTA airports on the way to and from the white-ruled republic.

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania welcomed the decisions on South Africa as historic. Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the conference, said they showed the PTA was developing into a distinct political entity.

Mr. Nonvete said the regional trade organisation would coordinate the measures with the Non Aligned Movement and the Organisation of African Unity through a working party led by President Mengistu.

The decision to abandon the customs duty cut, which would have been the second since the creation of the PTA in 1982, set back the organisation's aspirations to speed up the process

of creating a common market. The communiqué did hold out hope, however, that the PTA could meet the original 1992 deadline through an accelerated programme of tariff reductions if the study showed it was feasible.

Mr. Nonvete said the study would be examined next year and ministers would then decide how to proceed.

The summit also agreed to expedite unspecified transport and communications projects, study the elimination of road tolls and start negotiations on regional fertilizer projects.

Earlier Thursday the 14 states signed a protocol to issue third party vehicle insurance policies valid in all the countries in the PTA region.

The Indian Ocean island of Mauritius, the 15th member of the organisation, plans to pull out and was not represented at the meetings.

French minister urges price hike to aid poor states

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The French agriculture minister said Thursday that major food-producing nations should raise the prices they charge the Soviet Union and Japan and use the profits to help poor countries.

Agriculture Minister Francois Guillaume said the Soviets and Japan "can afford it." Mr. Guillaume told reporters he broached the idea of a food-pricing accord designed to help poor countries when he met with U.S. Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng and members of Congress. He said he had not yet convinced them of his plan's merits.

He said the failure of farm policies in the United States and the 12 European Community countries makes this a good time to discuss the idea.

"The U.S. policy cost \$28 billion last year and if it is continued it will cost \$30 billion next year," he said. "World prices keep going down because of competition."

"At the same time, we are making a royal gift to the Russians and the Japanese, while farmers are unhappy and going bankrupt... we haven't been much dumber in Europe — the results are about the same," he added.

He proposed starting with grain, a product of major interest to French farmers. He said the United States, Europe, Canada, Argentina and Australia — the world's major producers — should set prices and divide up the market.

The profits from higher prices should be used to finance a joint aid programme. He compared his proposal to the U.S. Marshall Plan that helped rebuild Europe after World War II and said it would cultivate allies for the donor nations.

Meanwhile, leading U.S. and international farm policy experts said that huge crop supplies but only modest improvements in economic growth and international trade will dominate world agriculture for the rest of the decade.

OPEC resolves budget difficulties

KUWAIT (Agencies) — The Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), after forging a deal intended to keep its ranks intact, said Thursday it had agreed how to resolve its budget difficulties.

"The (ministerial) council reached specific solutions acceptable to all member countries regarding this matter," the 10-nation OPEC said in a communiqué.

Ministers and top officials met Wednesday for a one-day biannual session faced with the threat of a breakdown by Tunisia and failure of half OPEC's members to pay budget dues.

In a second attempt in seven months to dissuade Tunisia from leaving, the ministers offered to absolve the North African country of its obligations while retaining nominal membership.

The communiqué said the concession would last "until such time that it (Tunisia) notifies the organisation of its wish to resume its role as an active member in the future."

Tunisia sent no delegation to the talks and has not said whether

it accepted the deal. It had said, after the crash in oil prices, that it would quit OPEC on the grounds that it was about to become a net importer of energy.

The communiqué gave no details of action agreed on back budget payments, totalling around 4.0 million dinars (\$13.6 million) when the talks started.

Only Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Libya had paid their share towards this year's budget of 2.7 million dinars (\$9.2 million).

The other members are Tunisia, Iraq, Syria, Algeria and Qatar. The first three were also behind on previous budget payments, according to informed oil industry sources.

Ministers and heads of delegations met without aides in a late evening "closed" session to reach a solution on the outstanding dues, which are levied equally.

Iraqi Oil Minister Qasem Ahmad Taqi told reporters afterwards that Tunisia, which the Kuwait News Agency said was in arrears for the past three years, would be allowed to settle its

outstanding debt in instalments. He gave no details.

The OPEC budget for next year was slashed by 23 per cent.

OPEC seeks broader base

Meanwhile, OPEC secretary general Ali Al Arabi indicated that the organisation is seeking to become a broader-based energy body.

He told the Paris-based weekly Al Watan Al Arabi that a project was currently underway to investigate the possibilities.

Dr. Attiga noted that Arab oil producing countries' held proven crude reserves of more than 400 billion barrels, some 57 per cent of the global total of over 700 billion barrels.

He said OPEC had set up a number of Arab joint oil ventures to service the 10 member countries as part of a scheme to encourage investment of Arab funds in the region.

Expressing optimism that oil prices would go up by early next year, he paid tribute to the efforts of Arab oil producing countries to diversify their sources of income.

Intelsat fires officials, starts inquiry

WASHINGTON (AP) — Intelsat, the global satellite consortium, has fired two top executives and begun an internal inquiry after company auditors found \$1.35 million in questionable transactions.

The 28-member board of governors voted unanimously during an executive session Thursday to remove the officials "immediately, for cause," said Mr. Robert D. Leahy, company spokesman.

Both executives, Mr. Richard R. Colino, the director general, and his assistant, Mr. Jose L. Alegrett, had submitted letters offering to resign at a later date, company officials said.

Mr. Colino indicated through his attorney he was outraged by the board's action.

"They rejected the letter of resignation and removed him for cause without specifying the cause, without providing him an opportunity to respond," said Mr.

Nathan Lewin, Mr. Colino's lawyer.

Mr. Lewin expressed anger that the board had taken its action in a way "that I don't think would meet minimal standards of due process."

Mr. Colino and Mr. Alegrett were put on administrative leave Nov. 24, a few days after the outside auditing firm of Peat Marwick Mitchell discovered improper financial dealings.

In 1985, Intelsat moved its headquarters to a \$51 million glass and aluminium building built on a Washington hillside. A second building is being built.

Company officials have declined to reveal details of the auditors' findings, although a source who asked not to be identified confirmed the published report.

Intelsat issued a statement Thursday saying there would be an internal inquiry by outside counsel assisted by the auditing

firm. Mr. Tadashi Nishimoto, the Intelsat chairman, said the financial strength of the organisation was unaffected by the situation and that Mr. John D. Hampton would continue as acting director general.

As director general, Mr. Colino was in charge of design, development, construction, establishment, operation and maintenance of the 112-member telecommunications satellite system. He was named to his post in 1983.

Mr. Alegrett was promoted to deputy director for business planning and external relations in 1983 after serving six years as director of relations with the news media and other organisations outside of Intelsat. He was once chairman of the Intelsat board.

Intelsat has notified various federal agencies of the matter, and Mr. Leahy said the company had also notified the U.S. attorney's office.

Poor countries lose more in world trade

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Instead of earning money, poor countries' international trade is going further into the red, according to a report from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

With figures from the Middle East and Africa not yet in, countries in Asia, Europe and the Western hemisphere showed a trade deficit of \$4.9 billion in the first quarter of the year — a shortfall far greater than the whole group experienced for all 1985, according to the monthly IMF memorandum.

Their trade deficit for 1985 was \$3.1 billion, following what the fund calls a healthy surplus of \$10.5 billion in 1984.

The report which was made available on Thursday, showed a drop in their reserves, which were 15 per cent lower on Sept. 30 than at the end of last year.

In the first quarter of this year they exported \$113.6 billion worth of goods, 2.6 per cent less than a year earlier. They bought \$118.5 billion worth, 2.3 per cent more.

In the first quarter of 1985 they still had a small combined surplus of \$700 million.

Europe, the only area reporting for the second quarter — April through June — showed a slightly lower deficit, to \$3.7 billion from last year's \$3.9 billion. In the first quarter it had risen to \$3 billion from \$2.4 billion a year earlier.

Lower oil prices caused a decline in earnings of countries like Mexico, which depend heavily on oil sales. But the trade deficit of other countries widened too — to \$10 billion for the first quarter, compared with \$9 billion in the first quarter of 1985. The cost of their imports was rising faster than what they were getting from their exports even though most countries have to import oil and were getting it more cheaply.

Asian countries had a combined deficit of \$5 billion in the first quarter, a drop from the \$5.3 billion a year earlier. China's deficit alone was \$2.8 billion.

Western hemisphere countries as a group still showed a surplus for the first quarter of this year: \$4.2 billion. But in the first quarter of 1985 it had been much larger standing at \$5.8 billion.

Baker criticises debt relief calls

Meanwhile, U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker Thursday criticised calls for major concessions for Third World debtor countries, saying such steps could set back progress in containing the global debt crisis.

In a speech to a conference on debt and trade in New York Mr. Baker said proposals to write off portions of the debt of major debtor nations would "preclude the debtors from gaining access to credit markets for years to come."

He said the real problem was not the level of debt but the ability of developing countries to service their loans.

Latin America is the most heavily indebted region, with total debt of \$370 billion. Overall Third World debt amounts to some \$900 billion.

Mr. Baker's speech was the most comprehensive rebuttal to date by the U.S. Treasury of radical alternatives for solving the debt crisis. Such options are beginning to win a sympathetic hearing in the industrial world.

A U.S. plan named after Mr. Baker urges commercial banks and international financial institutions to increase lending to major debtor countries undertaking reforms.

Mr. Baker said debt relief — usually provided by reducing interest rate charges to below market levels — would force losses on commercial banks. He said it would therefore "be naive to think that future loans would be forthcoming."

He said an across-the-board plan for debt relief would forego benefits already won through the current case-by-case approach, in which the problems of individual debtor countries are treated independently.

He also said governments should not force private institutions such as banks to sustain losses.

Just before Mr. Baker's remarks, U.S. Senator Bill Bradley repeated his own plan for solving the debt crisis: Providing debt relief on a case-by-case basis for debtor nations undertaking economic reforms.

Mr. Baker said a "marshall plan" infusion of funds was also inappropriate because the comparison between Europe after World War II and the state of debtor nations today was inexact.

While Europe had tremendous experience with a market exchange system and its chief need was start-up capital, debtor nations today do not have markets sufficiently developed to transform vast sums of money immediately into efficient investment, he said.

Mr. Baker said that without reforms aimed at promoting market-oriented changes, "it is unrealistic to assume that many debtors can either attract or effectively use great infusions of Japanese, German or American private capital."

Reporting progress on the U.S. initiative for easing the international debt problem, he said that by the end of this year, except for Brazil and Peru, all the major debtor nations would have formal programmes for surveillance agreements with the IMF.

The World Bank, which lends chiefly to promote long-term development in the Third World, is supporting policy reforms in developing nations with \$3.7 billion of new loans to 10 of the 15 major debtors.

Mr. Baker was much more optimistic than many analysts about the role of commercial banks in the debt strategy, saying that the recently completed \$6 billion bank loan package to Mexico was a sign of gradual growth of commercial bank support.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Poor judgment is generally in effect today, especially where making any dramatic changes in your life is concerned. Take your time as you go about your duties.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't get involved with bizarre persons today or you can get into real trouble with them.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Avoid anything of a public nature today and keep out of trouble. Don't neglect your shopping.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You are interested in new sites and places, but this is the wrong day for exploration.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You and your mate may not agree today, but you know that each is entitled to your own views.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Situations arise that could be quite startling today, but use patience and all works out well soon.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Situations arise that can cause you to change your plans radically, but accept this philosophically.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You get a sudden idea for pleasure with friends, but it is not suitable at all, so forget it.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You may be under pressure of some sort and may vent your anger at home, but control yourself.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't go off on any tangents and thus avoid trouble. Enjoy intimate friends tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan how to save money at this time instead of spending lavishly. Build your savings account.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be careful you do not lose your temper or you could get into trouble. Be gentle and kind.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You want to get rid of a nagging situation by using force. This could backfire, so be tactful instead.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will always be getting into things that are not wise, so take this in hand early. Send your progeny to the right schools where he, or she, will learn to be more conventional and learn the importance of manners. This will bring success for your child.

THE Daily Crossword by Donald B. Groot

ACROSS

1. Desert
2. Burst suddenly
3. Smoothie
4. Ready
5. Learning
6. Nautical term
7. Verdi opera
8. Clever's
9. Actor Peter
10. "A secret in (last of 4. Howell quote)
11. Public's sight
12. Fate
13. Happy
14. — and bear it
15. Baden-Baden
16. Kind of fabric
17. Mince or Artie
18. Chow
19. Continue quote
20. Arched bones
21. Gaelic
22. Chopper part
23. Comp. dir.
24. Prophet of old
25. Indicate
26. What's good
27. boy
28. Rock plant
29. Canine quote
30. City on the Rhine
31. Assuring
32. victory
33. Mich. city
34. Active ones
35. Dile of a region
36. Sphere
37. Sheen
38. Steel order
39. Alliance
40. acronyms
41. Kind of wine
42. Waste or
43. Private
44. Hair style
45. Mountain
46. Delay
47. Of blood
48. Usurp
49. Keeps occupied
50. Unlucky sign
51. Western price
52. Titled one
53. Seamen
54. Mountain
55. Vagabond
56. Volcanic
57. mountain
58. Shaw pot
59. Patriot Mathew
60. Middle of Fy.
61. Move smoothly

DOWN

1. RSL or ERA
2. Told a story
3. Bone milder
4. Shaller
5. Cheerful
6. Game of chance
7. City on the Ohio
8. Eccentric verb
9. Bar
10. Cut short
11. Slouch White
12. Repeat
13. Pintail duck
14. Assuring
15. victory
16. Mich. city
17. Active ones
18. Dile of a region
19. Sphere
20. Sheen
21. Steel order
22. Alliance
23. acronyms
24. Kind of wine
25. Waste or
26. Private
27. Hair style
28. Mountain
29. Delay
30. Of blood
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37. Mountain
38. Vagabond
39. Volcanic
40. mountain
41. Shaw pot
42. Patriot Mathew
43. Middle of Fy.
44. Move smoothly

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

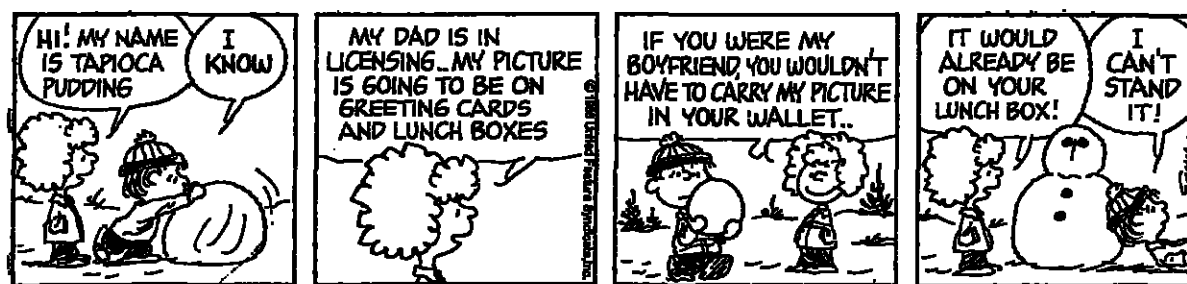
ACROSS

1. DESERT
2. BURST
3. SMOOTHIE
4. READY
5. LEARNING
6. NAUTICAL
7. VERDI
8. CLEVER
9. PETER
10. SECRET
11. PUBLIC
12. FATE
13. HAPPY
14. BEAR
15. BADEN
16. FABRIC
17. MINCE
18. CHOW
19. CHOW
20. ARCH
21. GAELIC
22. CHOPPER
23. COMP
24. PROPHET
25. INDICATE
26. WHAT'S
27. BOY
28. ROCK
29. CANINE
30. CITY
31. ASSURING
32. VICTORY
33. MICH
34. ACTIVE
35. DILE
36. SPHERE
37. SHEEN
38. STEEL
39. ALLIANCE
40. ACRONYMS
41. KIND
42. WASTE
43. PRIVATE
44. HAIR
45. MOUNTAIN
46. DELAY
47. OF
48. USURP
49. KEEPS
50. UNLUCKY
51. WESTERN
52. TITLED
53. SEAMEN
54. MOUNTAIN
55. VAGABOND
56. VOLCANIC
57. MOUNTAIN
58. SHAW
59. PATRIOT
60. MIDDLE
61. MOVE

DOWN

1. RSL
2. TOLD
3. BONE
4. SHALLER
5. CHEERFUL
6. GAME
7. CITY
8. ECCENTRIC
9. BAR
10. CUT
11. SLOUCH
12. REPEAT
13. PINTAIL
14. ASSURING
15. VICTORY
16. MICH
17. ACTIVE
18. DILE
19. SPHERE
20. SHEEN
21. STEEL
22. ALLIANCE
23. ACRONYMS
24. KIND
25. WASTE
26. PRIVATE
27. HAIR
28. MOUNTAIN
29. DELAY
30. OF
31. USURP
32. KEEPS
33. UNLUCKY
34. WESTERN
35. TITLED
36. SEAMEN
37. MOUNTAIN
38. VAGABOND
39. VOLCANIC
40. MOUNTAIN
41. SHAW
42. PATRIOT
43. MIDDLE
44. MOVE

Peanuts



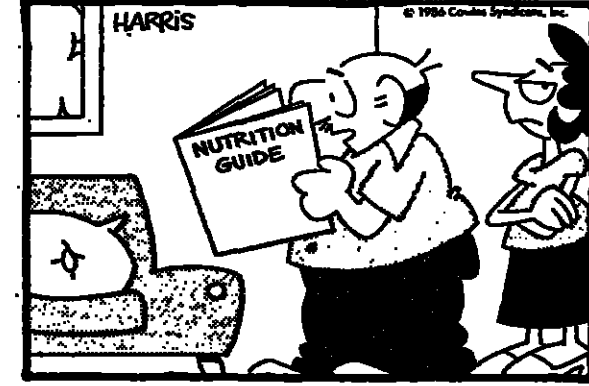
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MACHP

PUJMY

RESTUM

BRUNKE

WHAT SHE DOES WHEN SHE KISSES HER HOCKEY PLAYER BOYFRIEND.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "O O O O - O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BROOD TWICE GLANCE DIGMAL

Answer: What the saleslady said when asked whether that new type foundation garment is really going to work. — "OF COURSE!" WILL

Indian army put on full alert after 7 die in Delhi violence

NEW DELHI (R) — The army was put on full alert in Delhi after clashes between police and Sikhs in which seven people were believed killed, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said.

PTI quoted a Defence Ministry spokesman saying: "If the situation demands, we will move in."

The army was placed on standby alert on Tuesday when Hindu mobs burned Sikh-owned properties in reprisal for the massacre of 24 Hindu bus passengers by Sikh extremists in Punjab.

A police spokesman confirmed that five people, three men of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and a Sikh man and woman, died in the battle at the Bangla Sahib Gurudwara in the heart of the capital.

But Sikhs inside the building, its ornate white facade pockmarked with bullet marks from the police shooting, told Reuters six people were hit by bullets at the complex and four of them died.

The Punjab massacre sparked days of anti-Sikh protests across north India.

After the shooting Friday, a Reuters correspondent saw the dead body of a Sikh man lying at the entrance. Some of the hundreds of Sikhs sheltering

inside pointed out large puddles of blood on the white marble esplanades where they said three other Sikhs, including a 13-year-old boy, died.

Some 200 metres from the entrance was the blazing wreck of the truck that crashed into a wall after ploughing through the CRPF cordon. An overturned motor rickshaw lay nearby and another was burning further down the road.

Witnesses said the truck driver was a 14-year-old youth. Angry CRPF men dragged him from the vehicle and beat him with cane clubs and rifle butts, said a witness who asked not to be identified. "I think he must be in hospital now."

A vanload of Sikhs that later drove out of the temple was surrounded by CRPF men who beat its sides and smashed its windows with rifle butts, the witness added.

After the 25-minute battle at the temple the road was littered with bricks hurled by hundreds of Sikhs — 40 of them brandishing ceremonial swords — at scores of

police ringing the temple.

Sikhs said the trouble broke out because the police refused to let them join a traditional procession commemorating the Ninth Guru (spiritual leader) of the Sikhs faith, Tegh Bahadur, who was beheaded in 1675 on orders of the Moghul Emperor Aurangzeb.

"They told us the procession had been banned," said a witness. "Then we heard it was in fact coming and we wanted to go and join it, but they refused to let us. We were angry that the police lied to us."

Police earlier clamped a curfew in a tense area of Old Delhi, site of the Sagana Temple which marks the Guru's execution spot, from where the Sikh procession began, for fear of clashes with militant Hindus.

In a dramatic confrontation on Tuesday night 100 sword-waving Sikhs confronted thousands of stone-throwing Hindus outside the temple before police opened fire to disperse the crowd.

On Friday, however, Sikhs said they ignored Hindu insults as the procession marched out of the area into New Delhi. Some marchers shouted "Khalistan Zindabad" (long live the land of the pure) — the name of the independent homeland that Sikh militants in Punjab are fighting

for. The Punjab government on Wednesday declared 25 of the state's 75 sub-districts "disturbed" in the wake of Sunday's massacre of Hindu bus passengers. It authorised local authorities to call in the army to combat terrorism.

Troops have not yet been called out and the death toll in Punjab extremist-related violence rose Friday 652 when a journalist shot Thursday by extremists died of his wounds and gunmen shot dead a village headman.

In a separate incident tribal guerrillas stormed out of the jungle with rifles and sub-machine guns blazing, killed 13 Bengali settlers and set their village in Tripura on fire Thursday night, PTI reported.

The news agency said 10 Tripura National Volunteers (TNV) guerrillas raided Akrabari village after dark and shot a group signing Hindu religious songs before shipping back into the jungle.

The massacre in the west of the strategic state between Bangladesh and Burma was the worst since Aug. 29 when TNV guerrillas killed 14 people in northern Tripura and fled across the border into Bangladesh.

CIA denies Iran arms money went to Angolan, Afghan rebels

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is denying reports that money from secret arms deals with Iran may have gone to Afghan and Angolan rebels as well as the contras in Central America.

CIA spokesman George Lauder denied a report in the Washington Post — and confirmed by a U.S. government source Wednesday — that the CIA-mingled profits from the Iran sales in the same account with funds for other covert operations.

The New York Times, quoting administration officials, reported Wednesday that not all of the money from the account went to the Nicaraguan rebels. It said some may have been diverted to anti-Communist insurgents in other countries.

"The only funds related to the Iran programme that passed through agency hands were the \$12 million owed to the Pentagon for the arms," Mr. Lauder said. "The funds received from the Iranians were segregated and passed on to the Pentagon properly after receipt."

Mr. Lauder added that "CIA received no profit from any transaction with the Iranians, nor were any funds that passed through agency hands diverted to the contras or any other covert action programme."

The Post said congressional investigators had traced profits from the covert U.S. arms sales to Iran to a Swiss bank account managed by the CIA. It said the account also held U.S. and Saudi funds for Afghan rebels.

The Post said money from the account was used to buy arms for U.S.-backed contra rebels fighting to overthrow Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government.

A well-placed government source confirmed the substance of the report Wednesday.

In Thursday's editions, the Post quoted "a well-placed senior administration official" as saying the mingling of money from the Iran arms sales and funds from the Saudi and U.S. governments to aid Afghan rebels was the result of a "dumb" action by a low-or mid-level CIA employee.

The source said the employee didn't want to wait for the several days required to establish a new, separate account for the money from Iranian arms sales, the newspaper said.

At the time of the diversions earlier this year, the U.S. government and specifically the CIA were barred from giving military aid to the contras.

The use of a CIA account would conflict with U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese III's statement on Nov. 25 that the Swiss account was controlled by the contras, an assertion denied by guerrilla leaders.

Vietnam war veteran kills 22 in Colombia

BOGOTA (R) — A psychopathic Vietnam war veteran went on a murderous rampage, killing 22 people in central Bogota before being gunned down by police officers, police and hospital sources said.

Campo Elias Delgado, a 52-year-old medical worker and former paratrooper with U.S. forces in South East Asia, first shot and killed his mother, wrapped her body in newspapers and set fire to her flat.

He then knocked on doors in the high-rise building and killed whoever opened them. Six female neighbours died. Another person was severely wounded.

The murderer later walked about 10 blocks to an elegant Italian restaurant and had dinner. Then he shot dead 13 of about 50 customers present, including five women.

Two other women died later in hospital. Delgado, said by neighbours to be a quiet and difficult man, was shot dead by police after he refused to surrender.

"We knew him. He was a regular customer. He asked for a couple of vodkas then had dinner. About half an hour later, he opened a suitcase. It was full of ammunition. He took a revolver out, walked over to various tables and began to shoot people in the head," one employee of the Pozzetto Restaurant on the main

7th Avenue told reporters. "Why do you look at me? Why do you look at me like that?" he screamed while loading his weapon.

Most of the victims were shot dead with a single bullet through the temple.

Juan Camacho, one of the customers who escaped unhurt after the killer's revolver apparently jammed, said: "He was asking for money, going from one table to another, and shouting: 'You think I am stupid or what?' Then there were always three shots, ta, ta, ta."

One of the victims at the restaurant, first identified as an Italian national, was later identified as Colombian.

Another victim was the daughter-in-law of former President Belisario Betancur.

The area was cordoned off by police for several hours. When journalists and photographers were allowed to enter the restaurant, they found an ugly scene — blood, turned-over furniture and bullet holes in the walls.

Police at first reported Delgado committed suicide but later said he was shot dead by police officers, who arrived on the scene about 15 minutes after the shooting began.

Delgado's body, the only one to be evacuated without a sheet to cover it, showed nine bullet holes.

U.S. denies CIA chief to monitor Filipino truce

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth denied reports Friday that CIA Director William Casey would be in the Philippines to monitor the government's cease fire with Communist rebels when it goes into effect.

Mr. Bosworth told foreign correspondents "it remains to be seen" whether the 60-day truce will help end the 17-year insurgency.

The English-language newspaper Business Day said Mr. Casey would arrive in Manila on Dec. 10 to judge first-hand the "resolve" of President Corason Aquino's administration in combating Communism.

U.S. embassy spokesman Al Croghan said Mr. Casey had planned to visit Manila next week as part of a regional tour, but postponed the trip until a later date.

With the ceasefire scheduled to go into effect in five days, the Communist-dominated National Democratic Front (NDF) announced Friday it had filed a formal protest with the government over plans by the military to continue patrols during the truce.

"If this be the case, it would be like having no ceasefire," rebel negotiator Antonio Zume told reporters.

In other developments, the government's Philippine News Agency (PNA) reported Friday that Communist gunmen fatally shot a police major and a woman

companion in an ambush Thursday evening outside Davao city, some 975 kilometres south east of the capital Manila.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Aquino declared Friday that democracy must be defended "whatever the price."

Mrs. Aquino told a ceremony marking family week that parents should teach their children "the ways of peace," but not at the sacrifice of principles.

"Let us teach them to believe the ways of peace are best," she said. "But the surrender of principles is always ignoble and to be avoided at all costs."

Mrs. Aquino's remarks indicated her determination not to sacrifice newly-won Philippine democracy in negotiations with the Communists to end their rebellion.

Within 30 days of the truce, the two sides are to begin talks on "substantive issues," including rebel demands for land reform, social and economic changes and the future of American military bases in the Philippines.

Mr. Bosworth said the United States greets "the ceasefire in a positive fashion" and hopes it will prove "a means of making progress toward resolution of the insurgency problem."

"My sense is that it has been greeted with universal approval by most constituencies in the Philippines," Mr. Bosworth said. "What it leads to, I think, remains very much to be seen."

Pravda editor: Soviets support defensive wars

MOSCOW (R) — The editor-in-chief of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Friday Marxists were not pacifists and the Soviet Union supported defensive wars and national liberation struggles.

Viktor Afanasyev, in a keynote ideological article, said the nuclear age demanded a "new political thinking" which rejected policies based on war and the use of force.

But he added: "Attaching priority to humanitarian values and human life, the Soviet Communist Party does not abstain from its party and class approach to social processes and wars."

"The Soviet Communist Party's chief goal was and remains the final goal of the working class — building Communism."

"The party supports international workers', Communist and national-liberation movements and

conducts an implacable ideological struggle against its class opponents."

"Marxists are not pacifists. They hold that defensive wars and wars of liberation are natural and just."

Afanasyev quoted Vladimir Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, in support of the view that Socialism in Marxist theory, the precursor of Communism, was certain to triumph throughout the world.

But he said Lenin had also accepted that Socialism would not arrive simultaneously in all countries, and capitalist and socialist states must in the meantime coexist.

Afanasyev said no country should seek military superiority in the age of nuclear weapons.

"The Soviet Union is a mighty, proud and great country, which will never give up its independence and will never allow others to dictate to it," he wrote.

Chirac not to scrap reform despite student protests

PARIS (R) — The French government, despite massive student protests, decided Friday to push ahead with a controversial university reform but to consult further on articles affecting students, official sources said.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac summoned senior ministers and coalition leaders to his office early Friday after a student demonstration which ended in a pitched battle with police.

The sources said the meeting, which lasted over an hour, decided not give in to student demands for the withdrawal of the controversial bill, which has provoked France's biggest youth revolt since 1968.

Mr. Chirac, due to accompany President Francois Mitterrand to London later Friday for a European Community summit, called the meeting at his office to decide the government's next

move in a deepening crisis over the future of higher education.

Thursday's demonstration by several hundred thousand students and high school pupils — up to a million, according to the participants — began peacefully.

But it turned violent after a fruitless meeting between Education Minister Rene Monory and student leaders demanding the withdrawal of a government bill to reform universities.

Riot police chased groups of student demonstrators through the streets of Paris overnight after helmeted CRS and paramilitary gendarmes broke up a rally of tens of thousands of youths with baton charges, water cannons, and salvos of tear gas.

Philippe Durrilat, a student leader, blamed the government for the clashes and said the police violence would radicalise the students against the government.

S. Africa cracks down on white 'peace walk'

CAPE TOWN (Agencies) — South African police, clamping down on whites campaigning against compulsory military service, have banned a planned "peace walk" from a white suburb to a black township Saturday.

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC), 13 of whose leaders were detained in a security force crackdown this week, called off the walk Friday but said it might challenge the legality of the ban in the courts.

It said in a statement that while it did not agree with a police ruling that the march would be illegal, "we believe it to be in the public's best interests that we avoid a confrontation with the security forces."

The march would have gone from affluent Rondebosch, on the slopes of Cape Town's Table Mountain, to Guguletu, part of the city's complex of black townships and shanty camps.

On Thursday night city Police Chief Gen. Christoffel Swart issued what he termed a "friendly, but serious warning" that "such a gathering would be illegal and the police would therefore be forced to take action."

The ECC said the walk was planned as "a family event aimed at raising money for a relief fund

and reaching out a hand of friendship to the people of Guguletu."

The city council and traffic police had given the walk the go-ahead, provided marchers did not carry banners, it added.

Gen. Swart said the march was illegal under regulations barring most outdoor political gatherings. The ECC says the crackdown is a reaction to growing support for its campaign against compulsory military service for white men, particularly since troops have been sent into the townships to quell political protest violence.

Soldiers were first used to back up police in late 1984, amid an unprecedented tide of black revolt, an upsurge of protest against apartheid race segregation.

The white authorities denounce the ECC as unpatriotic.

White men in South Africa have to train for two years in the army, and can then be called back for periods of up to three months until they have served another two years in total. Older men can then be called up for home guard duties.

The alternative is up to six years in jail, or community service if conscientious objectors can prove their refusal to serve is based on tightly-defined religious views.

Botha lambasts Shultz for criticising Pretoria

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — The foreign minister said Friday that a major speech by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was biased against South Africa while his criticism of black activists was "apologetic."

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said both Mr. Shultz and the American government "will sooner or later have to decide exactly where they stand in their struggle against communism and terrorism."

Mr. Shultz, speaking in Washington on Thursday, spelled out details of American goals in South Africa, including equal political, economic and social rights, democratic multiparty elections and the vote for all.

South Africa's system of racial apartheid has established a segregated society in which the 24-million black majority has no vote in national affairs. The five-million white minority controls the economy and maintains separate districts, schools and health services.

Mr. Shultz criticised both the South African government and the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), noting American concern about the communist connections and violent stance of both the ANC and the smaller Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC).

Mr. Botha said in a statement that Mr. Shultz "dishes out blows

to the South African government and the ANC, and bonnets to everyone else... he is quick and categorical in his condemnation of the South African government, but quite apologetic in his criticism of the ANC and the PAC."

Mr. Botha said Mr. Shultz talked about Africa's threat to Botswana, but did not mention that Botswana allows "terrorist" attacks against South Africa from its soil.

Botswana has denied South African allegations that it allows ANC guerrillas to operate from its territory.

"Mr. Shultz tries to sit on all the chairs of southern Africa simultaneously. This is simply not possible," the foreign minister said.

Mr. Shultz said in the speech that Under-Secretary of State Michael Armacost would go to Africa next week to reaffirm to the frontline states near South Africa that the U.S. believed they have a "critical role to play in the drama of change in southern Africa."

Mr. Shultz did not identify the countries Mr. Armacost would visit but other sources, who asked not to be identified, said the tentative schedule includes Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia. Mr. Armacost is the State Department's third-ranking official.



HAYA ARTS CENTRE Children's Museum

The museum shall be ready to receive visitors as individuals or school groups starting Wednesday, 10-12-1986.

Entry fees: 250 Fils and 100 Fils for each student belongs to school groups (books required).



Jordanian buys world's most expensive wine

LONDON (AP) — A bottle of wine that belonged to Thomas Jefferson, the third U.S. president, fetched \$39,600 (\$55,800), a record for a White Wine, auctioneers Christie's said. The 1784 Chateau d'Yquem was bought by Iyad Shibliq, a Jordanian and a teetotaler, who said he bid on behalf of a friend in New York. It is one of only two bottles of this wine known to exist. A third was opened and drunk last year, and won praise from critics who said it was in perfect condition. The Chateau d'Yquem was found with a dozen other bottles in a brick-up cache in Paris last year, and bears Jefferson's initials, Th.J. Jefferson, the first American authority on wines, went on buying tours of French vineyards when he was American ambassador to Paris, and insisted on having his purchases initiated to distinguish them from wines he bought for George Washington. The most expensive wine ever auctioned was a 1787 Chateau Lafite Claret, found alongside the D'Yquem and also initialled Th.J. It was sold for £105,000 (\$157,500) a year ago at Christie's to Christopher Forbes of the Forbes magazine family in New York which collects U.S. presidential relics.

3 adulterers stoned to death, one escapes

TEHRAN (R) — Three men were stoned to death for adultery in the west Iranian city of Hamadan, Islamic Republic newspaper has reported. A fourth escaped the punishment by freeing himself from the hole in which he had been buried up to his waist, the paper said. It quoted a court official as saying: "According to the edict of Imam (Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini) that person is free." The paper did not say when the stonings took place, but they brought the reported number of executions for sexual offences carried out under Iran's Islamic penal code to 10 since March.

Man caught with diamonds in his rectum

AMSTERDAM (R) — A man from Singapore was found to have 35,388 diamonds worth 750,000 guilders (\$328,000) up his rectum, Dutch customs officials have said. The unnamed man picked up the jewels in Bombay and aimed to take them through The Netherlands to the Belgian diamond centre of Antwerp to avoid customs duty, they said. A spokeswoman said the man was caught on Tuesday but the announcement was delayed because of the time it had taken officials to count the diamonds.

Man who made love in car can't get bar licence

MILAN, Italy (AP) — A 38-year-old man convicted of making love in a car 20 years ago is appealing for a change of the law that prevents him from opening a bar. "My fault was to make love to my fiancée in a car 20 years ago, and because of this, I cannot open a bar I bought at a great financial sacrifice," Giuseppe Minasi told reporters here Thursday. He said he was found guilty at the age of 18 of violating the morals code and received a suspended sentence of two months and 10 days in prison. Minasi recently bought a bar with his life-time savings, and when he went to the city hall to register, he was told that a person convicted of a morals charge cannot run bars or restaurants. Minasi later married his fiancée.

Texas killer executed

HUNTSVILLE, Texas (R) — Michael Evans was executed for the murder of a church pianist from whom he stole \$52 collected at services. Prison officials have said. Evans, 30, said in a confession to the 1977 murder that he slashed the face of Elvira Guerrero, 35, then shot her dead when she began to pray for his soul, according to police records. "I want to say I'm sorry for the things I've done and I hope I'm forgiven," Evans said in his last statement. "I don't hold nothing against no one. Everyone has treated me well, and I know it's not easy for them. That's all I'm sorry."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OWEN SARAF
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DRAW THE RIGHT CONCLUSION

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ A 9 5 3
♥ J
♦ K Q J 6 5 3
♣ Q

WEST
♠ 8 7 4
♥ K 9 7 2
♦ 4
♣ A 9 7 5 4

EAST
♠ K 10 2
♥ A 10 8 3
♦ 10 8 7 2
♣ 8 3

SOUTH
♠ Q J 6 4
♥ A 9
♦ K 10 8 2

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
1 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Five of ♣.

Every card tells a story. You can learn as much about declarer's hand from what he does not play as from what he does. Here's an example of what we mean. You might like to cover the East and South hands and see how you would fare on defense against South's contract of three no trump.

Let's suppose that North-South reach this normal contract via the auction shown. There is no reason

for you to lead anything other than a normal four-best of your longest and strongest suit. Dummy's jack of clubs wins the first trick and declarer continues with the queen.

What do you know about the hand? You should realize that, if you duck, you have given declarer his ninth trick! Also, unless you can take five tricks in a hurry, there is no way that you are going to stop declarer from making his game.

What's the upshot? The fact that declarer did not go after diamonds, the suit from which he surely expects to get most of his tricks, can mean only one thing: declarer does not need to establish the suit because he has the ace. Therefore, if you allow declarer to win a second club trick, he can take six diamonds and the ace of spades for his contract.

Equally obvious, then, is that you must win the ace of clubs and attack hearts. The only suit in which you can hope to collect four fast tricks is the one bid by declarer. True, you will need a considerable amount of luck: partner will have to hold at least three hearts including the A-10-8. But slim though this chance is, any hope is better than none at all. Your shift to a low heart brings its just reward.